

Maxwell to sue in inspectors' smear report'

By CHARLES RAW and LINDSAY VINCENT

Mr Robert Maxwell, millionaire founder of the Pergamon Press, and MP for Buckingham, announced yesterday that he is to take the precedent legal step of suing the Department of Trade and Industry. He will seek to have declared null and void a highly critical report on the affairs of the company, which was published yesterday by the department.

The 209-page report is the work of Mr Owen Stable, QC and Sir Ronald Leach, partner of Peat, Marwick, and Mitchell, one of the world's biggest firms of accountants. It concludes that "notwithstanding Mr Maxwell's acknowledged

Guardian sales progress

average net sale of the
daily for the period
January-June 1971 was

327,897

is the highest six
months figure in the
history of the Guardian and
represents an increase of

24,565

per day above the
figure for the same
period of 1970.

half-year includes a
week in May of 343,669.

Prison 'strike'

Three hundred prisoners
staged a sit-down strike
on the exercise yard of
the prison, Liverpool,
yesterday. The strike
was called by the last
after being addressed by
governor. The demonstra-
tion followed an incident in
a prisoner under
plane was injured. At
on Green prison, Bir-
mingham, a prisoner had
a fight with a guard. A
new list of wages rates in
the new shop were
planned. Average wage is
to 60p a week.

aid withheld

The US says it will with-
hold economic and tech-
nical assistance to Pakistan
because the Pakistan Govern-
ment has not agreed to
provide a list of
topmost projects that
into account the
situation in East Pakistan.
hard Scott, on World
report, page 2).

Murderer guilty

Captain Thomas Culver, the
Air Force officer, was
found guilty by a US court
at his base in Suffolk
of taking part in a London
confrontation against the
nam war. (Culver will
on page 5; Culver sup-
ports, page 11).

England win

England beat Pakistan by
runs at Headingley yester-
day to win the Test series.
on Ariotti, page 17)

Pension £

worth

4p less

By our Political Staff

price increases over the
last two years have
allowed up 74p of the £1
rise in old age pensions
which will be paid for the
time on September 20.

Mr Keith Joseph, the Secre-
tary of Social Services, told
Commons during question
time yesterday that the gener-
al increase of retail prices between
September 1969, when pensions
were last increased, and May
1971, meant that to restore the
value there would have to be
an increase of 74p.

The Prime Minister was asked
about the value of pensions in
the context of Britain's entry
into Europe. He replied: "In
the White Paper, there was an
undertaking by the Govern-
ment to review social service
measures every two years
because of any changes as a
result of going into the Common
market. The first increase in
old prices is expected some-
where between April and June
1973. We are also pledged
to a review in 1973 and will
also take account of it."



Mr Maxwell answering questions in London yesterday

Dail protests over Ulster

By our Correspondent

At the same time as a Provisional IRA statement claimed responsibility for the shooting of a British soldier in Belfast on Monday night, a major dispute developed in the Dail over questions relating to Ulster.

The Irish Prime Minister, Mr Jack Lynch, was accused of being partly responsible for the deaths of the two men in Londonderry last week because of his alleged failure to make representations to Britain over the "shoot to kill" speech made by the Ulster Prime Minister, Mr Brian Faulkner.

Opposition deputies said that this speech led to the shooting of the two men, and one Labour deputy called to Mr Lynch across the House: "You are Pontius Pilate as far as the people of Northern Ireland are concerned."

The uproar came at the end of question time, when Mr

Higher rents but rebates under new housing plan

By MARTIN ADENEY

The Government's long-promised reform of housing finance, published yesterday, will bring 2.5 million tenants of unfurnished private property into local authority rent allowance schemes and raise most council rents to "fair rent" levels.

A new subsidy system, which it is intended should discriminate in favour of councils with heavy slum clearance and building programmes, will replace the present subsidies. But the 500,000 tenants of private furnished property, who include some of the poorest and most helpless members of the community, will remain outside the provisions of the national rent rebate scheme. This scheme will enable a married man with two children earning £25 gross a week to have a rent of £4 reduced to £2.70. Some of the worst-off will have to pay no rent at all after rebate.

Controlled tenants (the rent of 1.3 million of them has remained unaltered since 1957) will be brought under the fair rents system in the next three, instead of the next five, years.

The Government describes its scheme as a radical assault on poverty and squalor. Present legislation, it says, fails to concentrate resources on people and areas in need. Its new policy is to subsidise people, not bricks and mortar.

Mr Peter Walker, Secretary for the Environment, announcing the reforms in the Commons yesterday, said that the Government intended to introduce a Bill early in the next session to give effect to the proposals published in the White Paper, "Fair Deal for Housing."

"For the first time in our history," he said, "there will be a national rent rebate scheme available to those tenants who need to pay a fair rent for the house that they occupy." For the first time, 2.5 million tenants in the private sector could have a rebate scheme available. Also, council tenants at the 40 per cent of authorities without rebate schemes would now be covered.

He pointed to 75 per cent grants for local authorities incurring deficits for building houses to replace slums and a new 75 per cent grant for those making a loss on slum clearance.

Softened
The impact of council rent increases will be considerably softened by the provisions which limit local authorities to increases of on average 50p a year, and in any case not more than 75p.

Mr Julian Amery, Minister of Housing and Construction, agreed at a press conference that in some cases it may take years before rents can be raised to the "fair rent" standard. He said that the likely market rent that a dwelling could command if supply and demand for rented accommodation were broadly in balance.

He also said: "We simply do not know how many are eligible for rebates." He would not guarantee that there would be any saving at all, although he thought that expenditure would remain roughly at the present level.

The White Paper's view is that subsidies will remain at about their present level. That was £250 millions in 1970-71, but was expected to rise to £350 millions a year by the end of the decade. Part of the extra expenditure to be met will be the doubling of the rent officer service.

Mr Amery, explaining the lack of provision for furnished tenants, said that there were about 500,000, of whom about 200,000 shared accommodation with the landlord. "A lot of them are a very floating population," he found it difficult to see how a fair rent would be assessed for them. "This has so far defeated us," he said.

Furnished tenancy provisions were difficult to control and "police." "If it is an unfurnished tenancy, it was announced yesterday.

Turn to back page, col. 3

ITV blackout threat grows

By OLIVER PRITCHETT

The threat of a strike which could black-out all ITV programmes for a month grew last night after a meeting of the TV technicians' union executive.

At a meeting earlier, of the TV branch officials of the union, a large majority of the branch came out in favour of striking after the breakdown of national pay talks with the ITV companies.

After the TV officials' meeting Mr Alan Sapper, general secretary of the Association of Cinematograph and Television Technicians, said: "We have come to a decision. We shall be making a statement on Thursday." Mr Sapper was speaking before attending a special meeting of the union's executive to discuss ending the strike action. An ACTT official said a strike could last as long as four weeks.

The main issue is believed to be a cost-of-living clause which the union wants to be included in the agreement.

An ACTT official said a feeling of impatience was growing in the industry. Most members thought the ITV companies were now in a better position to meet union demands, because the levy on advertising revenue was reduced earlier this year and economic prospects for ITV were brightening.

The last major strike in Independent Television, in August 1968, lasted more than two weeks and cost the companies about £500,000 in lost advertising.

The television technicians should have had a new agreement with the companies at the

TV, radio—2

Overseas 2-4 Business 12-14
Home 4-7 Parliament 4
Entertainment 8 Horner 15
Arts 8 X-words 15, 17
Women 9 Sport 16, 17

Classified—14, 15

Easier for workers to go to Germany

By PETER HARVEY

THE MIGRATION of British workers to Germany—more than 17,000 are now employed there—will be given a boost after talks completed last night in Nuremberg. Officials of the Department of Employment and the West German Institute for Labour met for two days to streamline inter-departmental working relations—particularly with regard to the recruitment of British workers for employment in Germany.

Earlier this year, with British migration from Britain increasing and the prospect of totally free movement of labour on the EEC horizon, the two departments met in London and agreed to send to the German Embassy said last night, "that such movement of labour would be of benefit to both countries, especially in

view of the labour shortages in Germany and the unemployment in Britain." The Nuremberg talks simplified and standardised contract forms, and laid down rules guaranteeing British workers the same conditions of employment as their German colleagues.

The talks also specified in detail wages, hours of work, holidays, and accommodation. And the Department of Employment will now begin distributing advisory pamphlets for British workers interested in employment in Germany.

The German Central Labour Office is already preparing details of hundreds of jobs. Rippon on Norway, page 3; Heath on regional policy, back page

200 to lose jobs

Another 200 men at the Rolls-Royce diesel engine factory at Shrewsbury are to be made redundant, it was announced yesterday.

The Speaker, Mr Cormac Breslin, said that Mr L'Estrange's question and another for another deputy concerning the Falkner speech would be listed for answer tomorrow.

In a statement last night Fine Gael said that a serious threat to the rule of law existed. Meanwhile rumours were growing that intervention will be introduced by the Government, following the threat of renewed IRA activity and a week of explosions and fires in Dublin, Cork and Tipperary.

Simon Winchester, back page

Young people get jobs boost

By JOHN TORODE, Labour Correspondent

that students will emerge equipped for the jobs available tomorrow.

The courses will be aimed at 17-year-olds because the department feels that the problem of unemployment among school leavers is not as severe as the difficulties facing the slightly older, unskilled people who lose their jobs.

In a letter to Mr Ray Carter, Labour MP for Birmingham Northfield, the Prime Minister said yesterday that school leavers in areas of high unemployment were bound to face special problems. They might well be advised to stay on at school or attend courses of further education to gain qualifications.

Mr Heath denied allegations that Mr Carter had received "complacent" replies to parliamentary questions on the lack

of employment prospects. He said that this year the majority of school leavers in most areas would find jobs within a reasonable period.

"Last year only 2 per cent of all summer school leavers had not entered their first jobs by October. Experience with school leavers this year suggests that the position is now more difficult but this should certainly not be exaggerated.

There is a risk that alarmist statements about the situation will simply encourage young people to leave school prematurely to seize the first job they can get."

Mr Heath added: "The sooner we are able to reduce unemployment generally—and we are determined to make pro-

gress on this—the better and more varied the employment prospects of school leavers will be."

Our Political Correspondent adds: Special measures to provide more work in Scotland up to March, 1973, at an estimated value of £33 millions, were announced yesterday by Mr Gordon Campbell, Secretary for Scotland, at a meeting of the Scottish Grand Committee. A similar statement dealing with England and Wales is expected from the Government later this week.

Mr Campbell told MPs, during a Labour censure debate on the handling of Scotland's economy, that a public works programme could make a significant contribution to alleviating unemployment in the coming months. He said he was authorising a special roads scheme for Scot-

land amounting to £3 millions this financial year and next—£2 millions more on trunk roads and £3 millions on other roads, towards which special grants would be available in Scotland only.

Other works could be carried out without special grant arrangements. The Scottish Office would consider with the authorities concerned more capital schemes which could be undertaken and substantially completed by March, 1973.

This could include work on schools and other educational buildings, hospitals, agriculture and fisheries, social tasks, police, fire, and environmental and other local authority services.

He estimated that all possibilities from the road and other schemes might yield about £33 millions worth of extra work.

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OVERSEAS NEWS

World Bank team hints at delaying aid to Pakistan

From our Correspondent: Washington, July 13

In spite of suggestions that the World Bank, and Mr McNamara in particular, is keen to suppress the scathing report of its team which visited Pakistan last month, verbatim sections of it appeared in the "New York Times" this morning.

The mission, whose views must carry considerable weight with Governments now aiding Pakistan, was convinced that restoration of civilian rule was the only way back to normal. Even so, international development aid might have to "remain in a state of suspension for at least the next year or so."

Successor to Bruce named

From RICHARD SCOTT, Washington, July 13

The chief United States negotiator at the Paris Vietnam talks, Mr David Bruce, has decided to retire, on the advice of his doctor, according to Administration sources quoted today by the "Washington Post". The State Department declined to comment on the report today, and so far the Western White House in San Clemente, California, has given no confirmation.

Mr Bruce, a former American Ambassador to the Court of St James, is 73. He had already retired from a brilliant diplomatic career when President Nixon persuaded him to take the Paris post vacated by Mr Henry Cabot Lodge. The "Washington Post" says that Mr William Porter, now Ambassador to South Korea, will replace Mr Bruce. He is a 58-year-old, run-of-the-mill foreign service career officer.

Another, potentially conflicting, report was put out last night by the NBC network. This claimed that the White House was dissatisfied with the "working relationship" between Mr Bruce and the Communists at the Paris talks. The expectation here is that Mr Bruce will not leave Paris immediately, and there is a strong belief that the talks could be entering their most hopeful stage.

The North Vietnamese and

Vietcong representatives have given fairly solid evidence in the past couple of weeks that they do now seek an end to the fighting and a final political settlement. They have been showing themselves more flexible than ever before on the precise arrangements. The White House has already publicly acknowledged that plan to contain new and post-Hanoi latest seven-point peace plan does contain new and positive aspects as well as unacceptable aspects.

The President's national Security Affairs adviser, Dr Kissinger, arrived in San Clemente this morning to brief Mr Nixon and his Secretary of State, Mr Rogers, on the results of his recent finding mission which included stops in Saigon and Paris.

Mr Nixon and his two principal foreign advisers must now be submitting the Administration's Vietnam policies to a thorough review. Some people here believe that for the first time since the Nixon Administration allowed itself to become almost as badly bogged down in the Vietnam quagmire as its predecessor, there is a chance Mr Nixon may agree to a more positive posture which could lead to the ending of the American involvement in the war at least before next year's Presidential campaign has been concluded.

U Thant's hopes rise on Vietnam

By our Foreign Staff

The United Nations Secretary-General, U Thant, said yesterday that the prospects for a peaceful solution of the Vietnam war were "brighter now than at any time since the start of the Paris peace talks." A UN spokesman who relayed U Thant's view to reporters said that this was based on information the Secretary-General had received from "various quarters, including press reports."

He declined to elaborate, but U Thant is known to have a continuing channel to Hanoi through UN member states which maintain close contact with North Vietnam. The US Ambassador, Mr George Bush, had talks with the Secretary-General last night, but a spokesman said Vietnam was not discussed.

The US Command in Saigon yesterday reported the first North Vietnamese shelling attacks against American forces in a week, and military sources disclosed an apparent Communist massacre of 51 women and children in Laos.

Page 11: Peter Jay—Big Minh, high hopes

The mission was highly sceptical of the outcome of present policies: should the condition of fear in the countryside come to exceed that in the city, or should there be a general failure to solve the food problem, resulting in widespread starvation, workers and people generally might be forced back into the cities and towns in large numbers. But neither solution is in any way desirable.

There was complete dislocation, the report said, in the communications system. Its major manifestations were the almost complete absence of movement of people (except within towns) and of the exchange of goods between regions and sectors anywhere within the province. So long as it continues, this situation will exert a strong negative effect on all efforts to revive the economy and to meet the basic needs of the population.

Mr Hendrick van der Heiden, an economist with the mission, toured Western areas of East Pakistan. His conclusions were incorporated in the report.

Jessore: The authorities estimate that the population of Jessore itself is down from 80,000 to 15,000-20,000; some 20,000 people were killed; the city centre has been destroyed; commerce has come to a standstill; more than 20 per cent of the shops have been destroyed.

KHULNA: Khulna city has been substantially damaged. Very heavy destruction was observed in areas alongside the road and the river leading to a newspaper factory and a jute mill. As a result of the disturbance and the destruction of houses, there is uncertainty regarding life and property. The population of greater Khulna is down from 400,000 to 150,000.

MUNGLA: The city of Mungla has been virtually obliterated by naval shelling. The population is down from 22,000 to 1,000. The market place, telephone exchange, power distribution lines were destroyed.

PHULTALA: Fifty per cent of the population have fled (20,000 out of 42,000), mostly Hindus, leaving behind untended plots of land, houses, etc. Everything has been disrupted. The livestock officer has been killed, the whole administration in chaos, the people bewildered.

KHUSTIA: There must have been very strong resistance. When the insurgents withdrew the army punitive action started. It lasted 12 days and left Khustia virtually deserted and destroyed. The population was down from 40,000 to 5,000. Ninety per cent of the houses, shops, banks, and other buildings were destroyed.

Schlesinger remarries

Arthur Schlesinger, jun. who was special assistant to President Kennedy, has married Mrs Alexandra Emmet Allan in New York.

Mrs Allan was married to a magazine editor, Mr Schlesinger has four children by his first marriage. — UPI

Lockheed's last analysis

From ADAM RAPHAEL, Washington, July 13

LIKE some wise old owl, Representative Wright Patman, the 81-year-old chairman of the House Banking Committee, presided over the opening of hearings today which will probably decide the fate of Lockheed and indirectly that of the Rolls-Royce RB211 engine.

A glimmer of light glowed last night with news that the Senate Banking Committee is making some progress in drafting broad guarantee legislation which Lockheed hopes will be available in time to avert disaster. But many observers suspect that the key to congressional approval will be held by Representative Patman and like any wise old owl, he was giving very little away today.

In a prepared statement, he told his committee that he believed the "commercial banks could and should front the \$250 million (\$140 million Lockheed says it needs to avoid bankruptcy). "I am convinced the commercial banks can do this without harm to their corporate structure or shareholders," he said.

Unlike the Senate Committee whose chairman, Senator Sparkman of Alabama, keeps his members in order with a light touch, Mr Patman runs the House Banking Committee with a rod of iron. When some of the members of the committee began holding a whispered consultation today he tapped irritably with his gavel and croaked "order, order." They all promptly slunk back to their places.

The opening witness today was Mr Daniel Haughton, chairman of Lockheed, who repeated essentially the main lines of his earlier testimony to the Senate Committee. He made a direct counter to Representative Patman's denial that the banks would provide additional money to continue TriStar with Government loan guarantee.

Without an additional \$250 millions from the banks and

\$100 millions from the airlines, TriStar would have to be cancelled and Lockheed was certain to go into bankruptcy.

He also took sharp exception to a confidential Pentagon system analysis study which forecast that Lockheed stood to lose more than \$200 millions if only 250 TriStars were sold.

The study, he said, was not a useful forecast because the parametric methods used to produce it were far too rough on which to base commercial judgment. He claimed Lockheed would break even on the airbus after delivering the two hundred and fifty-fourth plane, about a hundred fewer than the Pentagon's estimate.

Rippon offers outfit Norwa dogfish

Brussels, July 1

Dogfish and sharks something that Norway have," Mr Geoffrey Rippon, British negotiator for the Common Market, said here today. "But that, added, was about all."

Norway could not expect "special facilities" in economic community set up for the benefit of all member states. "Fish cannot be settled in series of separate agreements. It must be a global settlement fair to everyone," Mr Rippon added.

Under Mr Rippon's proposal Norwegian fishermen could for dogfish and sharks — but other fish — off the Orkney and Shetlands.

If Norway were given special terms, there would be political problems for Britain because Mr Rippon would be laying himself open to charges of negotiating a second arrangement. He said in a today that if Norway kept 12-mile limit on some fish grounds, Britain would have the same for some coastal waters.

Britain has sought a six-mile limit accessible only to British ships or to four applicants for entry from British ports or to the Irish Republic — keep its own regulations until the Community's policy can be renegotiated after it is enacted in 1973. After the failure talks on Monday, a settlement considered unlikely by autumn.

Mr Rippon said a settlement of the fisheries problem by the British parliament in October was desirable, but must be the right solution, but would need at least a bi-lateral settlement on fisheries joining.

Britain's pricing policy on the fisheries and the provisions for access to inshore fish grounds "totally unacceptable," Mr Rippon added.

Asked about the Community's agreement with the Republic of Ireland, which specifies that the Irish must also have a quota of fish given to British catch imports year after year, Mr Rippon said there would have to be consultations between the two governments.

The Community cannot abrogate any of the Anglo-Irish treaty on fish, without reference to Britain.

Brandt's East German policy foundering

From JOE ALEX MORRIS, Rostock, July 13

Chancellor Brandt's efforts to bridge the gap between the two Germanys and establish a dialogue after 25 years of growing division appear to be foundering.

The advent of Erich Honecker as the East German Communist Party leader has confirmed this process, if not accelerated it. Honecker's predecessor, Walter Ulbricht, is thought to have entered into talks with West Germany only under heavy Soviet pressure.

Authoritative East German sources here for the annual Baltic Sea Festival flatly ruled out the possibility of another East-West German Summit. Herr Brandt last year twice met the East German Prime Minister, Herr Willi Stoph. Both meetings were more confrontations than dialogues, but since then contacts have continued on the State Secretary level and the East German Government.

Contacts on both these levels were interrupted last month because of scheduling difficulties. Now it appears possible that this summer there would be a next round in either case, he said. "That depends upon agreement being reached by both sides." The form of his reply was not overly optimistic.

The inter-German dialogue was in a state of limbo. The next proposed date was unacceptable to the East Germans because a West German parliamentary committee on inner German affairs was meeting in West Berlin at the same time.

This rubbed the wrong way on two accounts. The East Germans protest against all West German parliamentary activities in West Berlin, saying there is no political connection between the two.

Secondly, they deny there is any such thing as inter-German relations of the special character which Herr Brandt insists they should have. The East Germans insist the only possible relations are full diplomatic relations such as between any two independent countries.

No date has been fixed for the next round of East-West German talks, nor for the conversations between the West Berlin Senate and East Berlin, the East German chief Government spokesman Herr Peter Lore told a press conference here on Tuesday.

He said: "That depends upon agreement being reached by both sides." The form of his reply was not overly optimistic. The inter-German dialogue

French drop blinkers

From NESTA ROBERTS

Paris, July 13
Forty-one per cent of the French public think that the agreement on Britain's entry into the Common Market is the most important event of the past month.

The result, revealed by a poll taken by the SOFRES, Institute of Public Opinion for Figaro, is the more surprising since, in general, the French interest in foreign and diplomatic affairs is at least as feeble as that of the British. In the event, the number who put British entry at the head of their list of interests, soared above the 34 per cent who put first the recent changes in the law of orientation introduced into the education system after the events of 1968, and the 12 per cent who chose the railway strike.

Mr Pompidou's television interview impressed only 9 per cent as being of capital importance.

The figures showed the French equivalent of the A and B income groups to be more interested than the workers, the respective figures being 71 per cent and 34 per cent. Politically the Centrists of the Party of Modern Democracy, were most interested, with 60 per cent, followed by the Independent Republicans (52 per cent), the Gaullist UDR Party (44), the non-Communist Left (37), and the Communist Party (28).

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The rise in prices in West Germany this year — 4.5 per cent — is the highest of any year since the war. This is the forecast of the Federal Economics and Finance Ministry, which, however, expects a levelling off and perhaps even a slight downward trend in a few months' time.

Until now the steepest rise in prices — about 4.3 per cent — was in the recession year of 1965-6. It was then that the Erhard Government collapsed and a coalition of Christian Democrats and Social Democrats was formed.

In an international price table of 16 countries (based on June figures) West Germany is in the middle. Better placed are Canada (a 2.4 per cent price increase), Belgium (4.1), the United States (4.4), Luxembourg and Austria (both 4.6), and Italy (4.8).

The report emphasises the outward respectability of many Moslem leaders. In spite of hostility between them all had a "solidarity which, presenting an impenetrable wall to the uncompromised authorities, supports and protects the Mafia's criminal activities."

The political system in Sicily had not been able to defend itself from the Mafia which existed before the present political parties were born. — Reuter.

A group of about 30 Russian Jews on hunger strike in Moscow's central telegraph office risked arrest yesterday by refusing to curtail their protest.

The protest is aimed at alleged official delays in dealing with applications to emigrate to Israel. — Reuter.

The European Federation of Free Trade Unions has called on Britain's Trades Union Congress to join it and thereby support the European democracy.

He believed that the enlarged Community should enter into negotiations with the other major trading blocs, and to achieve greater liberalisation of trade. The Commission was already involved in some of the preparatory work on economic issues that might be

Why Mafia keeps grip on Sicily

Rome, July 13

AN ITALIAN parliamentary commission today accused politicians, police, and magistrates of conniving with the Mafia, and enabling it to keep its grip on Sicily.

The report, which gave details of the Mafia's activities, said it was not enough to make abstract appeals for better administration. "One must also cut the knots of powerful and authoritative political protection and complicity, which are present in a blatant fashion," it said.

The period covered in the report is the 25 years since the Anglo-American occupation of Sicily. In this time the Mafia has moved from the country into the cities, and strengthened links with the underworld of the United States.

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Prime Minister Eisaku Sato said yesterday that Japan's naval power would not be sufficient — even in the 1980s — to take over the defence functions of the US 7th Fleet in Asia.

Mr Sato added that his Government must be more cautious in its policy towards the Common Market conference: demand that Japan abrogate its peace treaty with Nationalist China as a prerequisite to

Jews risk arrest

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TELEVISION

MAN ALIVE talks to a middle-aged criminal who wants to go straight ("The Prisoner," BBC-2, 8.0). "Paid Off" asks what it's like for ordinary people to be unemployed, in Part Two of the probe (BBC-1, 9.20). John Terraine's "Mountbatten" gets to 1941-3 (ITV, 10.30). For light relief, Lamorisse's award-winner on Versailles' glory (BBC-2, 9.0), followed by former "Play of the Month" metamorphosed to "Stage 2," Miss McEwan as "Candida" (BBC-2, 9.20).

BBC-1

12.25 p.m. Nai Zindagi-Naya Jeevan.
12.55 Dase a Dawn: Welsh Pop Show.
1.30 Watch with Mother.
1.45-1.53 News.
2.00 Play School.
2.40 Jackanory.
2.55 Hope and Keen's Crazy House: Mike Hooper and Albie Keen.
3.20 Chingachook.
3.44 Abbott and Costello.
5.00 News.
6.00 Nationwide.
6.20 If You Were Me: children in each other's homes.
6.45 Sing Hi, Sing Lo.
7.10 Mission Impossible.
8.00 Pantomime: "The Quick and the Dead."
8.50 The Fifties Relived.
9.20 Paid Off: Story of people without jobs, part 2: The People Next Door.

BBC-2

11.01-11.20 a.m. Play School: Pats Day.
2.30-4.30 p.m. Conservative Party Common Market Conference: Prime Minister speaks.

6.35-7.00 Open University: Arts 22.
7.30 News.
8.00 Man Alive: "The Prisoner" — story of John Booroff.
8.50 One in Ten: London Wainwright III.
9.00 Versailles: Bird's-eye view of Albert Lamorisse.
9.20 Stage 2: Geraldine McEwan, George Baker and Timothy Dalton in "Candida."
10.45 News.
10.50 Late Night Line-Up.

ITV

LONDON (Thames)
2.00 p.m. Poems of Praise: Donald Houston, Lester Clark, Lynette Eyring.
2.25 The Conservatives and Europe.
3.40 Plupp and His Friends.
3.55 Yoga for Health.
4.04 Matinee: "Double Identity."
4.55 Sooty Show, with Roy Keen.
5.20 Bright's Boffins.
5.50 News.
6.00 The Conservatives and Europe.
6.30 Benny Hill Show.
7.30 Coronation Street.
8.01 spy.
9.00 Public Eye.
10.00 News.
10.30 Mountbatten: United We Conquer, 1941-1943.
11.30 Wrestling.
12.15 a.m. First Impressions: Rev Cliff Adams.

ANGLIA—2.25 p.m. The Conservatives in Europe. 4.25 Anglia News. 4.30 Romper Rump. 4.55 Bright's Boffins. 5.50 News. 6.00 Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00

Odd Couple. 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.00 News. 8.30 It's Turbuck. 11.00 The Conservatives and Europe. 11.30 Wrestling.

CHANNEL—4.00 p.m. Winter of Enchantment. 4.10 Puffin's Birthday Greetings. 4.20 Tea. 4.30 Sooty Show. 4.55 Bright's Boffins. 5.50 News. 6.00 Channel News. 6.30 Stryker of the Yard. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Nanny and the Professor. 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.00 Marcus Welby. 9.00 Public Eye. 10.00 News. 10.30 Wrestling. 11.00 Conservative Party Common Market Conference. 11.30 Wrestling. 12.15 a.m. Epilogue: News, weather in French.

MIDLANDS (ATV)—2.25 p.m. Conservative Party EEC Conference. 3.40 Women Talking. 4.10 Peyton Place. 4.40 Plupp and His Friends. 4.55 Sooty Show. 5.15 Bright's Boffins. 5.50 News. 6.00 Crossroads. 7.00 From a Bird's Eye View. 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.00 The Saint. 9.00 Public Eye. 10.00 News. 10.30 It's Turbuck. 11.00 Conservatives in Europe. 11.30 Wrestling.

SOUTHERN—2.00 p.m. Great Yorkshire Show. 2.25 Conservative Party EEC Conference. 3.40 Tomorrow's Horoscope. 4.10 Houseparty. 4.25 Ugly Duckling. 4.30 Crossroads. 4.55 Sooty Show. 5.20 Bright's Boffins. 5.50 News. 6.00 The Conservatives and Europe. 6.35 Day by Day. 6.39 Coronation Street. 8.00 Man in a Suitcase. 9.00 Public Eye. 10.00 News. 10.30 Mountbatten. 11.30 Southern News. 11.40 Weather. It's Yours.

WEST & WALES (ITV)—2.25 p.m. Conservative Party EEC Conference. 3.00 Great

Yorkshire Show. 4.9 Tomorrow's Horoscope. 4.15 Moment of Truth. 4.30 Pinpoint. 4.55 Sooty Show. 5.20 Bright's Boffins. 5.50 News. 6.00 R. 6.30 West. 6.33 Report Wales. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Jokers Wild. 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.00 Champions. 9.00 Public Eye. 10.00 News. 10.30 Mountbatten. 11.30 Wrestling. 12.15 a.m. Close.

HTV WEST (as above except). 4.7-4.9 p.m. Report West. 6.1-6.25 Report West. 6.3-6.13 p.m. Y Dydd.

HTV CYMRU / WALES—6.1-6.13 p.m. Y Dydd.

WESTWARD—2.00 p.m. Great Yorkshire Show. 2.25 Conservative Party Common Market Conference. 3.40 Great Yorkshire Show. 4.10 Coronation Street. 4.30 Westward News. 4.55 Sooty Show. 5.20 Bright's Boffins. 5.50 News. 6.00 Westward News. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Nanny and the Professor. 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.00 Marcus Welby. 9.00 Public Eye. 10.00 News. 10.30 It's Turbuck. 11.00 Conservative Party Common Market Conference. 11.30 Wrestling. 12.15 a.m. Westward News. 12.14 Faith for Life.

YORKSHIRE—1.40 p.m. People Work Here. 2.00 Great Yorkshire Show. 2.25 Conservative Party EEC Conference. 3.40 Great Yorkshire Show. 4.10 Coronation Street. 4.30 Westward News. 4.55 Sooty Show. 5.20 Bright's Boffins. 5.50 News. 6.00 30 University Challenge. 7.00 Jokers Wild. 7.30 Coronation Street. 8.00 Department 5. 9.00 Public Eye. 10.00 News. 10.30 Wrestling. 11.30 Wrestling. 11.45 Weather. Close.

RADIO

RADIO 4 330 m.; VHF

6.25 a.m. News. 6.37 Farming Today. 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.50 News. 7.00 Today's Papers. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 7.50 Regional News. 8.00 News. 8.15 Today's Papers. 8.45 Yesterday in Parliament. 9.00 News. 9.15 Living World. 9.25 Your Voice in the Big Debate. 10.15 Daily Service. 10.30 Music Hour. 11.30 Larger Than Life. 12 noon Your Yours: Your Rights and Responsibilities. 12.25 p.m. Secret Life of Kenneth Williams. 12.55 Weather. 1.00 World at One. 1.30 Archers. 1.45 Listen with Mother. 2.00 Serve Right. 2.15 Queen Anne's Style. 2.45 Concert. Part 2. On Top of a Cousin. 4.30 Story Time. 5.00 P.M. 5.30 Regional News. 6.00 News. 6.15 Twenty Questions. 6.45 Archers. 7.00 News Desk. 7.30 Down Your Way. 8.15 Midweek Theatre: "Out of Season." 9.00 New Road. 9.45 Food for Thought. 9.55 Weather. 10.00 World Tonight. 10.45 Today in Parliament. 11.00 Book at Bedtime. 11.15 News. 11.31 Market Trends. 11.35 Close.

RADIO 3 194, 464 m.; VHF

7.00 a.m. News. 7.50 Concert: Handel, Beethoven, Mozart. 8.00 News. 8.15 Midweek Theatre: "Kussorgsky." 8.45 Concert: Chopin. 9.45 Chamber Music: David Blake, Liszt, Strauss, William Mathias. 10.45 Organ. 11.00 News. 11.35 Closing. 11.45 Concert: Weber, Mendels.

son, Schubert, Hummel. 12.15

a.m. From: Schubert, Mozart, Brahms, Schumann. 2.30 Piano Recital: Brahms, Schumann. 3.00 BBC Training Orchestra: Concert. 3.45 News. 4.00 News. 4.15 Choral Evening Song. 4.45 Young Ideas. 5.00 Stravinsky, Shostakovich. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.15 Twenty Questions. 6.45 Archers. 7.00 News Desk. 7.30 Down Your Way. 8.15 Midweek Theatre: "Out of Season." 9.00 New Road. 9.45 Food for Thought. 9.55 Weather. 10.00 World Tonight. 10.45 Today in Parliament. 11.00 Book at Bedtime. 11.15 News. 11.31 Market Trends. 11.35 Close.

RADIO 2 1,500 m.; VHF

News. 5.30 a.m. 6.0, 6.30, 6.45, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, then every hour on the hour until 3.0 p.m. 3.30, 4.0, 4.30, 5.0, 5.30, 6.0, 6.30, 7.0, 8.0, 10.0, 11.0, 12.00, 12.30, 1.0 a.m., 1.30, 2.0 a.m., 2.30, 3.0 a.m., 3.30, 4.0 a.m., 4.30, 5.0 a.m., 5.30, 6.0 a.m., 6.30, 7.0 a.m., 7.30, 8.0 a.m., 8.30, 9.0 a.m., 9.30, 10.0 a.m., 10.30, 11.0 a.m., 11.30, 12.00, 12.30, 1.0 a.m., 1.30, 2.0 a.m., 2.30, 3.0 a.m., 3.30, 4.0 a.m., 4.30, 5.0 a.m., 5.30, 6.0 a.m., 6.30, 7.0 a.m., 7.30, 8.0 a.m., 8.30, 9.0 a.m., 9.30, 10.0 a.m., 10.30, 11.0 a.m., 11.30, 12.00, 12.30, 1.0 a.m., 1.30, 2.0 a.m., 2.30, 3.0 a.m., 3.30, 4.0 a.m

A new turn of the screw



CEAUȘESCU—in search of a single concept

Vienna, July 13

President Ceaușescu today ordered the Rumanian Communist Party to take direct charge of the nation's culture and to eliminate everything that does not serve "Communist education."

In a speech to party activists, the President filled in details of a party decree prescribing a major ideological clamp on the arts.

The directive comes at a time when most East European regimes are easing their cultural surveillance. Diplomats in Rumania said Mr Ceaușescu, who is also First Secretary, was clearly unhappy about the creeping increase of Western influence in Rumanian television, films and books.

To counteract this, he said: "It is necessary to strengthen the party leadership and guidance of the whole cultural-artistic life of this country."

"There must be a single concept and ideology — the revolutionary ideology and concept of the working class. The arts must serve a single purpose — the Socialist, Communist education."

Specifically, he called on party leaders to approve personally any imported film and any play staged in the country. The party "must take over entirely... the whole educational activity. We cannot admit radio and television programmes which by their content do not actively contribute to the Communist, patriotic, revolutionary education of the youth of the people."

Mr Ceaușescu said the Government "has the right to interfere in literature and in the fine arts. Also in music, to admit only what it considers to harmonise with socialism. Freedom of creation had to give way to this right."

To those echelons of the party who feared that the rigid restatement of Marxist orthodoxy amounted to "a reversion to the past," he said, "I don't know what they mean."

Understandably so, because Rumania for all its tightrope walking in foreign diplomacy has for some time been bounded by an inflexible set of party guidelines over expression at home.

New fears of epidemics in Indian camps

New Delhi, July 13

The United Nations Children's Fund believes there is imminent danger of malaria and diphtheria among the 6,700,000 East Pakistani refugees in India. A report by the organisation's office in India also said severe cases of malnutrition, particularly among children, were increasing.

Arrangements had to be made urgently to distribute supplementary rations of protein-rich food among at least 1,500,000 mothers and children. The major

Special powers for games

Brisbane, July 13

The storm centre of the South African Rugby tour of Australia switched abruptly to Queensland tonight as the State Government announced emergency laws to deal with anti-apartheid demonstrators.

The declaration of a state of emergency was announced by the State Premier, Mr Johannes Bjelke-Petersen, who said his Government had acted in answer to the threat of real violence and defiance of law and order with the subsequent dangers to life and property. The Deputy Leader of the Federal Labour Opposition, Mr Lance Barnard, said in Canberra that Mr Bjelke-Petersen should be "laughed out of office" for the declaration.

The State Government's move followed the refusal of the Queensland Royal National Association to allow the main oval of Brisbane's exhibition ground to be used for the Springboks' three games scheduled to be played here on July 24, 27, and 31.

Mr Bjelke-Petersen said other possible Brisbane venues were unsafe for the protection of the public, the players, and the police.

He said that following the refusal to make the ground available, the Government decided to "appropriate the ground for the use of the authorities controlling the game." Meanwhile, the Springboks' rested at Orange, New South Wales, after beating a country side 19-3. — Reuter.

Picture set broken

A painting by the 15th century Neapolitan artist, Colantonio, thought to be worth £33,000, has been stolen from a church in Naples. It depicts a ship in a storm being saved by St Vincent and is one of a set of twelve.

£100,000 aid

The West German evangelical church aid organisation, Bread for the World, is to give over £100,000 in aid to developing countries. The money will be used on 69 projects in 40 countries.



A family of refugees from East Pakistan walking through the wet streets of the Indian town of Bangaon on their way to a refugee camp

problem was lack of transport. Unless steps were taken to tackle the problem, an extremely grave situation would develop "in weeks."

The other major priority for the refugee camps was to improve the water supply and sanitary conditions, which the report said, defied description. The cholera outbreak in May and June was not mentioned.

On the credit side, the problem of shelter for refugees had been largely dealt with by airlifting supplies. But the water and sanitation difficulty, with the threat of disease, had replaced it as first priority.

The report, by Mr John Grun, deputy director of Unicef's South Central Asian region, illustrated the extent of the task by conditions at the camp at Hashabad. A sign there says: "Population 55,000. Latrines 36."

Malnutrition was most prevalent in the states of Assam, Meghalaya, and Tripura. Most of the children affected arrived in that condition from East Pakistan.

Unicef had acquired 5,000 tons of a high-protein food called Balabar, but distribution was inadequate. At least another 400 trucks and 600 Jeeps were required.

It was becoming increasingly difficult to transport food by road and rail from Calcutta to states further east. A partial airlift from Calcutta was needed to fly about 200 tons of food a day. An earlier Unicef report said an operation several times the size of the Berlin airlift would be needed.

An account was given of a visit by an official to Burma. It was pointed out that the rice allocation of about 4½ lb. per week for refugees was higher than the quota for the local population. — Reuter.

Dr Kaunda rebuked

Lusaka, July 13

President Kaunda of Zambia was attacked today by student leaders over his handling of the arms for South Africa issue. He was accused in a letter sent to him by 10 officials of the Zambia University Students' Union of being inconsistent in his dealings with South Africa.

The letter followed a ban by Dr Kaunda on student demonstrations over France's decision to allow South Africa to manufacture Mirage jet fighters under licence.

Dr Kaunda had appealed to his people to leave the matter in his hands after 1,000 university students stormed the French Embassy, last week. — Reuter.

White South blinds OAU to need for economic cooperation

By DAVID MARTIN

Now that the noisy emotion and rhetoric of the latest summit meeting of the Organisation of African Unity has subsided, and the leaders have gone home without so much as a hint of a coup d'état in their absence, it is appropriate to take stock and to consider future prospects.

The very name Organisation of African Unity is a misnomer. It is an organisation "for" unity and not one "of" unity as the title claims. Differences of ideology, culture, and policy abound among the 41 member States. Unanimity on any subject is virtually impossible. Negative policies are more common than positive action. Yet this does not give justification to the glib contention of the cynics that the OAU is no more than a talking shop which should be wound up.

There is throughout the African continent an underlying spirit of unity — a common identity deriving from common poverty, colonial heritage, and colour. The need to liberate African brothers still dominated by racial minorities is a conscious part of African life. Formulas for freedom may vary and leaders may openly scorn the freedom fighters, opting instead for a dialogue with Pretoria. But at the end of it all, political and economic freedom remains the goal.

Africa's preoccupation with the white South has served to distract attention from the need for development between the

independent States. At Addis Ababa, during the dialogue debate, one of the Francophone Foreign Ministers, after walking out of the conference, tried for a day and a half without success to telephone his President for instructions. Finally he went to the French Embassy to transmit his messages via Paris. A decade after the bulk of countries attained independence, communications are still ineffective between Addis Ababa and many of the West African countries. French diplomatic channels remain an acceptable means of transmitting confidential messages.

The 15-point agenda for the summit in Addis Ababa did not include a single item on economic cooperation. But the need for increased trade, communications, telecommunications, and regionally located industries with multinational markets, either to process raw materials for export to the developed nations, or as manufacturers of goods which the demand of a single country cannot justify, remains a crucial aspect of African development.

In an interview immediately before the summit, Tanzania's President, Dr Nyerere, told me: "The OAU must not become a talking shop. But there will be a lot to the criticism if we do not take our objectives seriously."

Some delegations at Addis Ababa — and these were not just recognised "reactionaries" — felt that Nyerere himself went too far in a pamphlet which was secretly distributed at the end of the conference and which challenged the right of continued membership for countries like Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, and Uganda.

Nyerere's argument was clear cut. All that was required under the OAU charter to become a member was independence, effective control and membership of the United Nations. South Africa complied with all of these prerequisites yet no one suggested she should be allowed to join.

While Nyerere did not specifically attack by name the proponents of dialogue with Pretoria, his pamphlet, submitted only as a point of discussion, would seem to have been a cudgel to belabour them, which ultimately proved unnecessary. It was on the question of the dialogue that the Ministerial meeting and summit proved most decisive with the anti-dialogue block obtaining a two-thirds majority for their declaration totally opposing any exchange, and stressing that any action must be in consultation with the liberation movements and within the OAU framework. Even the militants were surprised by the margin of victory.

Predictably the Ivory Coast President, Mr Houphouët-Boigny, who started the whole thing, has said he will not be

Check on car firms' claims

Washington, July 13

THE AMERICAN Federal Trade Commission today ordered the four major US car manufacturers, and three foreign companies, to submit documents in support of their advertising claims.

The seven firms concerned are the General Motors Corporation, the Ford Motor Company, the Chrysler Corporation, American Motors, Volkswagen of America Inc, the Toyota Motor Company Ltd, and the Nissan Motor Corporation.

The trade commission has plans to summarise the documents when firms submit them. Its order was in line of a ruling, recently announced, that the commission intended to require advertisers to furnish documentation of claims made.

Consumer groups have long demanded that advertisers back their advertising claims. The commission said that it sought, within 60 days, documentary support of claims regarding the safety, performance, quality, and comparative prices of cars. — UPI.

'Pollute and pay' study in US

From RICHARD SCOTT

Washington, July 13

One of the most controversial of the Administration's anti-pollution proposals is a tax polluters according to the amount of their pollution. The proposed legislation has not yet been submitted to Congress, but this particular proposal, now under study in the White House, has already been strongly criticised both by environmentalists and industrialists.

The former, anti-pollution zealots, who tended to regard the proposed tax as a licence to pollute, are now coming round to support it. They are doing so because they realise that in practice it is likely to be far more effective as an incentive to curb pollution than are the controls which they have favoured and which so far have not been very effective. The industrialists who would be taxed so much per pound of sulphur emitted. Industries concerned would probably find it cheaper to take steps to prevent pollution.

The Administration thinking apparently is that an industry which pumps sulphur into the air, for instance, should be taxed so much per pound of sulphur emitted. Industries concerned would probably find it cheaper to take steps to prevent pollution.

If approved by Congress, a similar tax would then presumably be imposed on concerns which emitted other noxious gases, and eventually to everything which pollutes, including liquid and solid waste. One of the major admitted problems of the scheme is the high cost and difficulty of monitoring the various plants and measuring the extent of their pollution.

No habeas corpus for newsmen

Singapore, July 13

The Singapore High Court today dismissed applications for writs of habeas corpus submitted by four executives of a Chinese-language newspaper who were gaoled without trial under the country's Internal Security Act.

All four were arrested on May 2. Two-year detentions orders handed to them on May 22 said they had used the newspaper "Nanyang Siang Pau" to glorify communism, call attention to the more unsavoury aspects of Singapore life, and stir up Chinese chauvinism.

The newspapermen concerned are Lee Mau Seng, former general manager, Shmuddin Tung Ta Chang, editor-in-chief, Ly Singko, senior leader writer, and Kerk Leong Seng, public relations officer.

Today's decision by the Chief Justice of the High Court can be contested in Singapore's Court of Appeal.

In London last month, the annual conference of the Commonwealth Press Union (CPU) called for the release of immediate trial of the prisoners. — Reuter.

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HOME NEWS

Guilty Culver will
blow
on: dissident GIs

By JOHN WINDSOR

Captain Thomas Culver, of the United States Air Force, was found guilty by a martial court at Lakenheath, Suffolk, yesterday, of taking part in a demonstration against Air Force regulations and soliciting two other Servicemen to participate. He will probably be sentenced today. The maximum penalty is a total of four years' labour and a dishonourable discharge.

Anti-Vietnam War movement in which he has been active, wept in the courtroom.

As the eight-man military jury returned its verdict after nearly four hours. The decision is a blow to anti-war GIs serving abroad, who had hoped that an acquittal would open up possibilities of legal public protest.

Culver (32), a military lawyer, said at the 48 Tactical Fighter Wing base after the verdict: "I was not surprised by my conviction. I followed by a real, live, unquestionable demonstration by Servicemen. It will fortify the PEACE group. They will become more resolute. People trying to exercise their basic rights will be more committed."

He said he would appeal to the Court of Review and, if necessary, to the Court of Military Appeals, the highest military court. "This is an important test case which raises many constitutional issues. I had hoped to be acquitted so that any Servicemen who wanted to petition in a similar form, even in large numbers, would be able to do so."

"If my case goes to the Court of Military Appeals I hope it will force the court to adopt civilian standards. The military system has never taken the First Amendment to the Constitution straight on."

His defence counsel, Captain Frank Wesson, claimed that the crucial Air Force Regulation 35-15 tried to protect the First Amendment—the bedrock of our Bill of Rights—which gave the right of assembly and to petition Congress without fear of reprisal.

Captain Franklin Luna, prosecuting, claimed that the events planned and carried out by the PEACE organisation on May 31 were not simply the presentation of a petition, but a continuous demonstration. The meeting of Servicemen at Speakers' Corner, Hyde Park, the presentation of an anti-Vietnam War petition at the American Embassy and at the Houses of Parliament, and a "rock session" in Victoria Park which followed were "planned, organised, and aimed to get attention. You can't change a tiger by calling it a lamb."

The defence quoted from a speech by President Nixon to a graduation class of the Air Force Academy, in which he said: "I believe that every man

Culver's supporters, page 11

Girl dies after 'jab'

A girl who had a measles vaccination, at 14 months, and two years later was blind, deaf, and "like a cabbage" died from encephalitis due to the vaccination, the coroner at Croydon, Surrey, was told yesterday.

A verdict of misadventure was recorded on Carol Ann Servener, the daughter of a chartered surveyor, of Deepdene Drive, Dorking.

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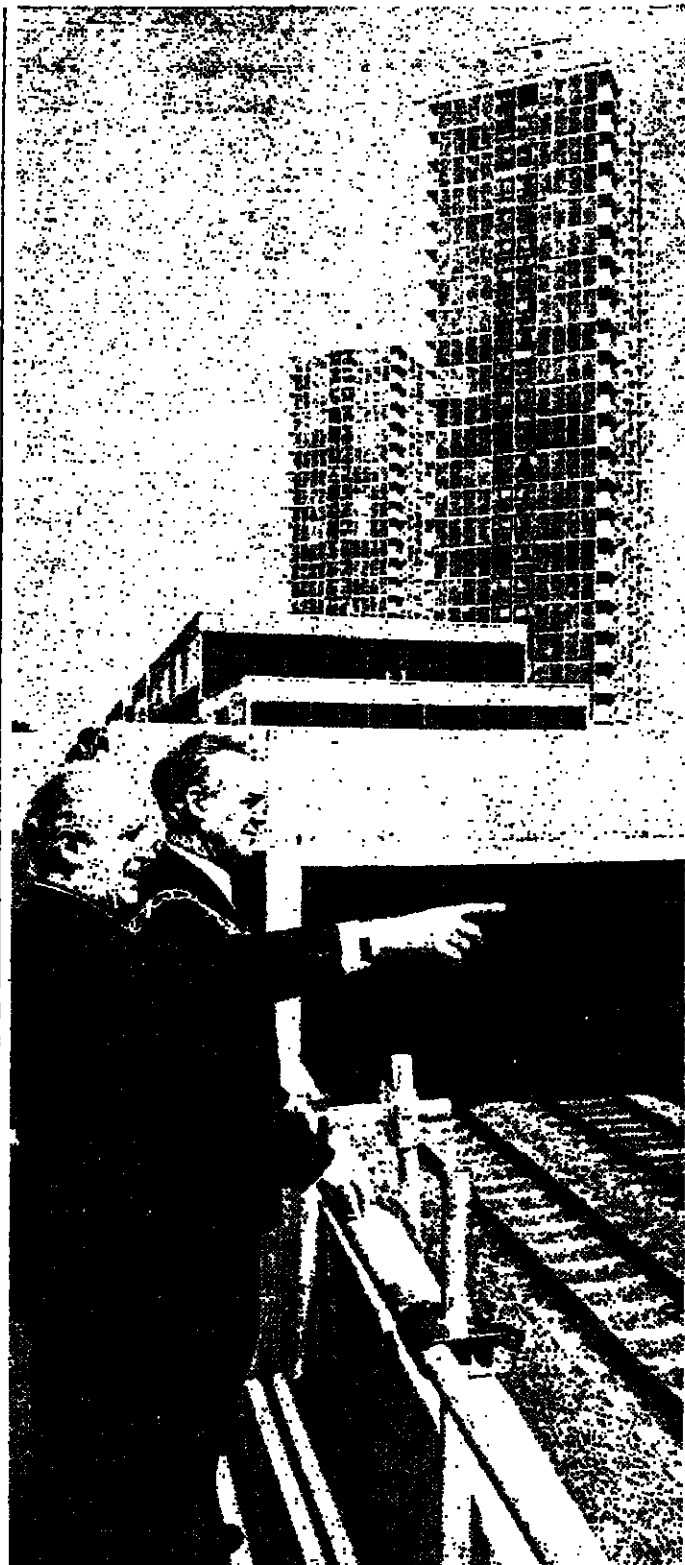
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Misuse of
NHS beds
'rare'

By our own Reporter

The Patients' Association has been able to collect few instances of consultants misusing facilities of the National Health Service for the benefit of private patients.

The association, which represents the interests of NHS patients, has sent a memorandum to the Commons committee investigating alleged abuses of the Health Service. The association says that some patients are admitted to NHS beds earlier if they have had a private consultation first. It bases this charge on complaints both from patients and from medical auxiliaries, but admits: "We cannot make any assessment of the extent to which abuses occur."

It adds: "We are fully aware of the integrity, conscientiousness, and hard work of many consultants who combine private practice with NHS work."

The vague nature of these charges is not likely to be of much use, and it seems that the association's recommendations on preventing any future abuse and investigating complaints might be more helpful to Mrs. Renshaw and her colleagues on the committee.

The association says the Department of Health maintains that it is impossible to do sample checks to determine whether any people jump the queue. It argues that something is wrong with the organisation of hospitals if these allegations cannot be investigated. It further maintains that misuse of NHS facilities is being made easier because specific beds are not set aside for private patients, and because more outpatient treatment can be used on a private basis.

The association says the possibility of having a private bed without having private treatment "is very little known to the public and apparently depends on the consultant's willingness to cooperate. It may be mainly intended for patients from abroad. The arrangements presumably include earlier admission. The matter seems obscure and unusual, and requires investigation."

Dog attacks
three people

A 73-year-old woman was taken to hospital in a serious condition yesterday after being attacked by a sheepdog in Battersea, London. She is Mrs. Ann Conway, of Vicarage Crescent, Battersea. The dog's owner, Mrs. Mary Scott, who went to Mrs. Conway's rescue, was also bitten and so was Constable Christopher Facey, aged 22, who went to help both women.

All three were taken to St. James Hospital, Balham. Mrs. Scott and the constable were discharged. The dog has been destroyed.

£24,000 for nun

A nun has been left more than £24,000 in her sister's will. Mother Mary St. Joseph is left half the £48,000 residue of the estate of Mrs. Francesca Lead-bitter, of Bury Road, Branksome Park, Poole.

V & G leak 'was not
the first' tribunal told

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

The insurance broker who is alleged to have leaked confidential documents on the affairs of Vehicle and General had seen similar documents before, relating to other companies, it was claimed yesterday.

The V and G tribunal was told yesterday of the meeting in a public house at which the broker, Mr. Alan Gordon, is said to have passed to the firm an internal minute from the Department of Trade and Industry. Mr. Bertram Hebblewhite, former general manager of V and G, said Mr. Gordon mentioned the name of Falcon.

Mr. Hebblewhite said that on November 8 or 9, Mr. Gordon, from Essex, Surrey, telephoned to say that he had something of great importance which he wanted the company to see. Mr. Hebblewhite said the company chairman, Mr. Lawrence Kershaw, instructed him to invite Gordon to lunch. In fact, Mr. Hebblewhite said, he saw Gordon in the Red Lion public house opposite V and G's headquarters at Bushey, Hertfordshire. There Gordon gave him a document to read.

"If it was genuine then it was obviously a copy of an official document," Mr. Hebblewhite said.

He was shown a photocopy of a minute by Mr. David Steel, head of DTI Insurance Companies Department, to Mr. Christopher Jardine, head of the DTI companies branch. He said that he thought the minute was the same.

Later Mr. Gordon met Mr. Kershaw, at the V and G office, when the broker said he had seen similar documents before, relating to other insurance companies.

At the meeting at Bushey, Mr. Gordon said he was concerned about the position of the company for the sake of his clients. "We disagreed with a number of suggestions contained in the document and pointed out to Gordon that the position of the company was improving rapidly," Mr. Hebblewhite said. "He wanted reassurance, which we gave him in good faith." He added that Mr. Gordon had been unwilling to disclose the source of his information and would not allow the V and G officials to take a copy of the document.

He added in cross examination by Sir Elwyn Jones, representing V and G policy and shareholders, that Mr. Kershaw

had told Gordon that "the DTI was getting on to the company without good reason." Mr. Hebblewhite said that he was confident in the future of the company, and bought 1,000 shares at 12s on November 12, after the meeting with Mr. Gordon. On December 11 he arranged to buy another 1,000 shares at 10s, but had not received these when the company collapsed.

The Attorney General, Sir Peter Rawlinson, alleges that Mr. Gordon was in financial difficulties with the company and that he obtained the DTI documents from his employee Dennis Norgan, son of Mrs. Rose Norgan, a photocopier at the DTI. The Norgans and Mr. Gordon sat together during yesterday's hearing at Church House, Westminster.

Mr. Roy Daw, formerly responsible for credit control at V and G, said that during 1970 Mr. Gordon was in arrears with his accounts. The former southern area manager, Mr. Harold Budd, said that a threat of legal action against Mr. Gordon for non-settlement of his account was made in October 1970, but he received no orders to pursue this threat.

The tribunal continues today.

Support for Sir Keith

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

Organisations representing the mentally handicapped yesterday gave a restrained welcome to Sir Keith Joseph's forecast that the position of the mentally handicapped and their families would be transformed in the next 10 years. But they doubted whether local authorities could be encouraged to build alternative residential homes fast enough.

Sir Keith, as Secretary for Social Services, told the Commons on Monday that in a few years' time there would be no mentally handicapped hospitals such as there are today. Conditions in some were "barbaric," both for patients and staff.

The National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children, representing 35,000 parents, welcomed the Minister's frank

confession of "barbaric" conditions and the allotting of £40 millions for hospitals, but felt that this sum would not be enough over the next four years. Moreover, half the money would probably be spent on upgrading existing hospitals.

The society was sceptical also about the effectiveness of leaving the building of alternative residential homes to local authorities, which had an abysmal record for acting on their own initiative in this field.

The National Association for Mental Health welcomed the Minister's statement, but thought it would need a dramatic acceleration in local authority programmes to secure enough alternative homes in the community.

CARE, another organisation

for the mentally handicapped, said the Minister's "exciting promise" would need a tremendous amount of organisation to be fulfilled.

The National Association for Autistic Children retained a certain amount of scepticism about the Minister's optimistic forecast, and said all sorts of obstacles had to be overcome.

Sir Keith, in his statement, was discussing the June White Paper on services for the mentally handicapped. The Government, he said, wanted the majority of the handicapped to live at home, but in the community there should be "homely homes" for them. He also envisaged less crowded hospitals with a higher ratio of staff to patients. He would be inviting all local authorities to draw up a 10-year programme for health and welfare services early next year.

Notice to employers

S.E.T.
HALVED
from 5th July 1971

The weekly rates of Selective Employment Tax payable by employers are being halved from 5th July 1971. The new rates will be £1.20 for men, £0.60 for women and boys, and £0.40 for girls.

The table below shows the main new Class 1 National Insurance stamp rates, and the unchanged Classes 2 and 3 rates.

CLASS 1 EMPLOYED PERSONS		New employer's rate	Employee's rate (unchanged)	Total stamp value
Employees not contracted out	Men	£2.15	£0.88	£3.03
	Women	£1.40	£0.75	£2.15
'Special' cards—i.e. people over 65 (80 women) who are treated as retired and certain married women and widows	Men	£2.15	£0.04	£2.19
	Women	£1.40	£0.03	£1.43
Under 18 employees	Boys	£1.22	£0.57	£1.79
	Girls	£0.93	£0.48	£1.41
'Special' cards—certain married women under 18		£0.93	£0.01	£0.94
Contracted out employees	Men	£2.27	£1.00	£3.27
	Women	£1.48	£0.83	£2.31
'Special' cards—certain married women and widows		£1.48	£0.03	£1.51
CLASSES 2 & 3 (unchanged)				
Class 2: self-employed	Men	£1.24	£1.03	£0.70
Class 3: non-employed	Women	£0.99	£0.78	£0.56
	Boys			£0.60
	Girls			£0.46

If you would like fuller details of the new rates please ask your local Social Security Office for leaflet NI 189.

Issued by the Department of Health and Social Security.

A 'radical change' in housing

and fall to reflect their responsibilities. Local authorities will therefore have to meet from the rates sums amounting to 10 per cent of the deficit in the years beginning 1972-73 and 25 per cent in 1975-76 and subsequent years. The whole amount of private rent allowances will be met by the Government until the end of 1975-76 and at least 80 per cent thereafter.

A new slum clearance subsidy is proposed which will meet for the first 15 years at least 75 per cent of the loss to the general rate fund incurred through slum clearance whatever the use of housing or otherwise—chosen for the cleared land.

It will be payable towards losses arising from 1971-72 onwards and will also cover expenditure on land acquired for slum clearance after March 31, 1968, if it had not been put to another use by the beginning of 1971-72.

The Government expects that once fair rents are introduced for council dwellings, housing authorities which built up their stock in earlier years will find a surplus in their housing revenue account.

Subsidy system

Council rents can no longer be altered to correspond to the state of the account or the authority's building programme. But authorities with historically high costs and continuing building programmes will have a deficit. A new subsidy system is to be introduced. The most powerful instrument to encourage new building will be the rising costs subsidy. This will be payable to any authority for the credit of its housing revenue account when "the reckonable expenditure falling on the account for any financial year, exceeds the reckonable expenditure for the preceding year." The subsidy will settle down after 1974-75 to 75 per cent of the increase in expenditure.

On the other hand, local authorities which have surpluses in their housing revenue account after allowing for a working balance will have to pay them to the Secretary for the Environment. The amount they will get back will depend on the subsidies received during the year.

The effect, the White Paper says, will be to keep Exchequer subsidies for housing at about their present level. The national total of rate fund contributions to housing revenue accounts will be less. The scheme will give "a new deal to those local authorities whose needs are greatest."

"Fair Deal for Housing," Cmd. 478.

Leader comment, page 10
Martin Adeney

control has not moved since 1957 and is typically 55p a week outside London and 1.50p a week in London. Many landlords of controlled tenancies are poorer than the tenants who enjoy a very low rent at the landlord's expense.

Rent control has accelerated deterioration of older houses. If the present system continued, the effort in removal of slums would be neutralised by the drift into slumdom of controlled dwellings.

Outside Birmingham, no help is given to tenants in need who have their rents increased.

The Government says it is giving fresh impetus to a policy of grants to help modernisation. Few controlled dwellings (less than 4,000 since 1969) lack basic amenities. Landlords will now be able to go ahead as soon as a grant has been approved and to charge a rent increase whose annual rate is 12½ per cent of the amount spent on improvements (minus grant). Landlords will be able to apply for a fair rent allowance but not to object to improvement work on grounds of financial hardship.

Legal expenses

The Government is taking further steps, including enabling local authorities to pay the legal expenses of a council tenant buying a private dwelling.

The crux of the Government's proposals is the fair rent system. It defines a fair rent as "the likely market rent that a dwelling could command if supply and demand for rented accommodation were broadly in balance in the area concerned."

It says there are still more, than eight million rented dwellings. But rents are not consistently related either to the value of the accommodation or to the means of the tenant. The right principle is first to determine a rent which is reasonable for the dwelling and then consider whether the tenant needs help.

A new deal for rented houses will be based on:

- 1 Fair rents for all unfurnished tenancies who can afford them;
- 2 A rent allowance for those who cannot;
- 3 Concentration of Exchequer subsidies on authorities with the worst housing.

Controlled tenancies will be brought more quickly into the "fair rent" system. There are still 1.3 million controlled tenancies where the rent has not changed since 1957. They will be brought into rent regulation in a staged programme beginning on January 1, 1973, and take three years. Landlords will be able to apply for a fair rent registered by the rent officer three months before. The annual increment will be not less than 50p a week.

Landlords and tenants will be able to agree between themselves to rent increases, provided the agreement is written on a prescribed form, lodged with a local authority, and not in force until four weeks after being lodged. The tenant will have no obligation to agree. The parties will apply for cancellation of the registration when a

rent has been registered for three years and the parties agree on a new rent. This will be granted only if it does not exceed a fair rent.

The Government agrees with the Francis Committee that indefinite security of tenure for furnished accommodation would be against the longer-term interest of tenants and cause the supply to dry up. It will take the earliest opportunity for increasing maximum penalties for harassment and illegal eviction.

Fair rents will be applied to local authority dwellings. They will reflect the value of the accommodation "by reference to its character, location, amenities, and state of repair," but not its value because of local shortage.

The White Paper says: "The rents of most council dwellings are at

• The tables below show the level of rebate on rents of £3 a week and £6 a week

Weekly rebate or allowance where rent of dwelling is £3 per week					
Income per week	Single Person	Man & Wife	Man, Wife & 1 Child	Man, Wife & 2 Children	Man, Wife & 3 Children
£	£p	£p	£p	£p	£p
8	2.17½	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
12	1.37½	2.17½	2.80	3.00	3.00
16	0.69½	1.37½	1.80	2.42½	3.00
20	Nil	0.69½	1.12	1.54½	2.05
25	Nil	Nil	0.27	0.69½	1.12
30	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.27

Weekly rebate or allowance where rent of dwelling is £6 per week					
Income per week	Single Person	Man & Wife	Man, Wife & 1 Child	Man, Wife & 2 Children	Man, Wife & 3 Children
£	£p	£p	£p	£p	£p
8	3.97½	4.97½	5.60	6.00	6.00
12	3.17½	3.97½	4.60	5.22½	5.85
16	2.49½	3.17½	3.60	4.22½	4.85
20	1.81½	2.49½	2.92	3.34½	3.85
25	0.96½	1.64½	2.07	2.49½	2.92
30	Nil	0.79½	1.22	1.64½	2.07

THE Government claims in a White Paper, "Fair Deal for Housing," published yesterday, that its proposals are a radical change in housing policy, but a radical change in housing policy, the slums, the overcrowding, the dilapidation, and the injustice that still scar the housing scene.

Policies for controlling rents and subsidising new buildings, although preventing an acute overall shortage of houses in England and Wales, hinder the solution of the problems that remain. "They take too little account of the need to keep the existing stock of houses in good heart. They provide too little help for people in need. Moreover, they are fundamentally unfair. They take from people who can ill afford to give to others who, by comparison, often have no need of help."

It lays down three objectives:

A decent home for every family at a price within its means;

A fairer choice between owning a home and renting one;

Fairness between one citizen and another in giving and receiving help towards the costs of housing.

The present system, it says, thwarts these objectives because:

Existing subsidies for new buildings are indiscriminate. It claims that 90 per cent of Exchequer housing subsidies in 1970-1 of £157 millions and local authority housing subsidies from rates of £80 millions to £65 millions went to reduce general rent levels. They take from people who can ill afford to give to others who, by comparison, often have no need of help.

Some housing authorities receive subsidies but do not need them. Authorities with the worst problems get too little.

Some ratepayers make a disproportionately heavy contribution to the housing costs of others. Many taxpayers and ratepayers "are poorer and worse housed than the council tenants whom they subsidise."

An unfair pattern of rents exists between different authorities. In London in March, 1970, the borough average varied from £1.90 to £4.41 a week. The difference arises from historical accidents depending on when council housing was built.

Housing subsidies from tax and rates which cost £220 millions in 1970-1 would, if continued, increase over the next 10 years by at least £300 millions. This "staggering addition to the nation's tax burden would not produce the new building required nor remove the injustices of the present system."

In the private sector, most controlled rents barely cover the cost of proper maintenance and insurance. The rent of private tenants subject to rent

control has not moved since 1957 and is typically 55p a week outside London and 1.50p a week in London.

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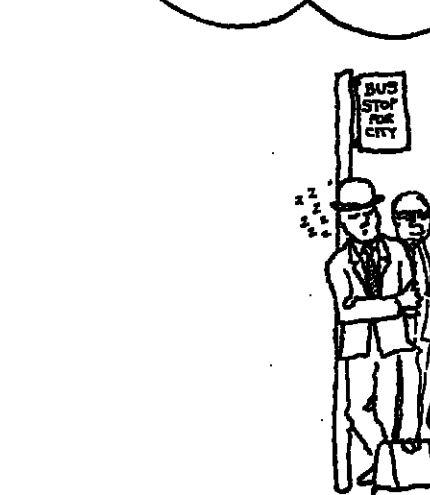
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£	£p	£p	£p	£p	£p
8	3.97½	4.97½	5.60	6.00	6.00
12	3.17½	3.97½	4.60	5.22½	5.85
16	2.49½	3.17½	3.60	4.22½	4.85
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State aid sought for old churches

By BADEN HICKMAN, Churches Correspondent

need for help. It was a decision almost as historic as some of the Church's buildings. Many in the Church had long feared that strings would be attached to any grants, and that voluntary support would stop if the Government stepped in.

Altogether, it is estimated that there are about 2,500 churches — including 2,000 Anglican — listed as places of historic or architectural interest, which are badly in need of repair and maintenance. A Government grant of £2 millions a year for the next 10 years could transform them.

Many are small, isolated buildings, used by only a few worshippers. They include Quaker meeting houses as well as Free Church chapels as well as parish churches. It is not so

difficult to raise money for the big cathedrals. The General Synod also decided that the time had come for research into all aspects of its church building programme.

The Provost of Wakefield, the Very Rev P. N. Pare, moving the motion for state aid, said the great majority of church people were now agreed that such help was needed. Differences arose about the best means of getting it. Some thought the Church should offer to surrender the exemption from planning control that it had over the interior of such buildings. But the Free Churches and Roman Catholic Church greatly valued this freedom.

The Provost considered this ecclesiastical planning exemption, allowing freedom to make internal alterations, important. "If the ecclesiastical exemption is too easily and quickly surrendered, we shall have a collection of splendid ecclesiastical museums, in which history ceases in the mid-twentieth century," he said. "Our buildings will become no more than an archaeologist's paradise."

Arsonist gets 7 years

A man who started a fire in a block of flats twice within a week after insuring the contents of his own apartment for £5,000 was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Judge Neil McKinnon QC told John Parrot (31), a freelance estate agent, of Smyrna Mansions, West Hampstead: "You quite clearly took the risk of roasting somebody alive to get money out of an insurance company."

Mr Colin Gart-Leverson, prosecuting, said that late one night in April Parrot, who pleaded not guilty, had set fire to his flat by pouring paraffin over the contents and putting a match to it. Experts found that five different fires had been started in the flat. Next day the insurance company received a claim from Parrot. Within three days, he again deliberately set fire to his own flat.

Some rooms were gutted and a man and a woman upstairs were overcome by smoke and had to receive treatment.

Detective-Sergeant James Morley said that Parrot had seven previous convictions. As an estate agent in Spain he had been earning about £70 a week.

was found guilty of assaulting Mr Brown.

Leroy Andrew House (25), actor of Holloway Road, was found not guilty of making an unwarranted demand of £3 from Mr Brown with menaces, and of assault. Arthur Tony (36), painter of Holloway Road, was found not guilty of assault. House was detained to await the result of a deportation recommendation by magistrates at another court, where he had been convicted for a drug offence. Tony was discharged.

Mr Michael Corkery, prosecuting, had said that Malik ran a form of brotherhood—coloured people engaged in

'Child market' to end

The Channel Island of Alderney may outlaw the "giving away" of children.

On Alderney recently a child, and its mother's rights, was the subject of a civil contract transferring them to a third party. The island, which has internal self-rule, has no adoption law.

The President of Alderney, Mr George Baron, aged 54, said: "The child was virtually given away as though a piece of property was changing hands. It is done quite simply. Both parties sign the civil contract, get it approved by the local court, and change the child's name by deed poll."

"At the next meeting of the States, the Island Parliament, I shall seek legislation so that Alderney has the same sort of proper adoption law that operates elsewhere. The present system of transferring the child to other people and making them its legal guardians by means of a civil contract registered in court is wide open to abuse. There is nothing at present to prevent anyone living in Alderney moving to Alderney taking advantage of it."

Secrets charges

Ian Douglas Withers (30), inquiry agent, and Phyllis May Clarke (22), clerk, both of Banfor Court, Clarendon Road, Wallington, Surrey, were at Bow Street yesterday remanded until July 26, charged with conspiring to obtain information from confidential Government records. They were allowed bail of £50, with a surety each of £100.

Last week Stuart Withers (28), an inquiry agent, and Helen Gearing (25), company secretary, both also of Banfor Court, appeared on a similar charge and were remanded on bail until July 22.

Prager will appeal

Nicholas Anthony Prager (42), gaol for 12 years at Leeds Assizes last month for passing secret information to the Czechs, is to appeal against conviction and sentence, his solicitor, Mr Jack Levi, announced yesterday.

Two convicted of assault

Two men accused with the Black Power leader Michael Malik (Michael X) of demanding money with menaces from the owner of a flat-cleaning agency were each sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment, suspended for three years, at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Dennis Lewis (24), painter-decorator of Holloway Road, Islington, London, was found guilty of making an unwarranted demand of £3 from Mervin Brown, with menaces, and of assaulting Mr Brown.

Donald Stephens (20), decorator of Holloway Road,

Gaoled 'pirates' appeal

Five sailors who took possession of the Aberdeen trawler Mary Craig within territorial waters last October may have committed mutiny but not piracy, for which they were gaoled—counsel for two of the men told the Court of Criminal Appeal in Edinburgh yesterday.

The men were found guilty by a majority verdict in the High Court in Aberdeen last May. They are: Andrew Innes (25), of Marconi Road, Fraserburgh (sentenced to 15 months); William Massie (26), of Gairns Road, Aberdeen (18 months); Alexander Cameron (34), of Mossie Place, Aberdeen (30 months); Colin Charles (35), of Middlefield Place, Aberdeen (two years); and Ronald Park (24), of Cornhill Drive, Aberdeen (two years).

All five are appealing against conviction and all except Massie Norman Wylie QC, for the Court was asking yesterday with a question of jurisdiction.

Many definitions of piracy referred to the high seas, but in his view, piracy could not be committed only on the high seas and be called something else when it was committed within territorial waters.

The Lord Advocate, Mr The Court reserved judgment.

Security worries councils

By JOHN ARDILL, Regional Affairs Correspondent

The Association of Municipal Corporations, which represents borough councils, is warning members about the need to guard against breaches of confidential information from tenancy, rating, social service, and other personal files.

The warning follows the Guardian's disclosure in May that confidential information on individual citizens was being systematically obtained from Government files and from banks. The AMC immediately offered the Department of the Environment its help in any inquiry the department might make.

The department said it was looking into its own responsibilities, and suggested that local authorities might wish to do the same through their associations.

The AMC council will be told tomorrow that its law committee has recommended drawing members' attention to the need to safeguard against breach of security "as a result of the supplying of information when the provision of services, etc is sought."

The association is in particular drawing members' attention to the Prime Minister's statement about Government departmental instructions regarding dishonest telephone calls. When an inquirer cannot satisfactorily be identified, a call-back telephone number must be sought and checked, Mr Heath told the Commons.

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AT THE AGE of 63 (which is what he claims, though he scarcely looks so venerable a part) William Glock remains all the enthusiasm of a youth moulded by musical Cambridge and the Berlin of Artur Schnabel's master-classes. Controller of Music at the BBC, knighted, with occasionally a stylistic hint of the Foreign Secretary about the courtliness of his tall frame and phraseology, he jibes instantly at the suggestion that he might at last be part of a rigid, established order. "Establishment figures don't think of me as an establishment figure," he says with a certain zest. "They think of me as a damned nuisance."

Mention his Proms, though, and he's happily launched. Straight into mid-stream. Nothing potentially delights him more about this year's series than the visit of the high-on legendary Soviet conductor Evgeny Mravinsky. "To hear Mravinsky do Tchaikovsky ballet music," he says, "the eyes glow and the words affect to fall." He's a Russian Weingartner, a sort of Talleysand, a Napoleon.

And why, you ask, does Glock break one of his unwritten rules by devoting a whole evening in Haydn? Haydn, he's afraid, still has to find his true level in Prom terms, and so, even more surprisingly, does Handel. "You have to love music more to love Haydn. You do an evening of his music because you so much want people to like him." The affection is all there, in the eyes: who, they ask, could possibly not love Haydn? And a hundred other composers besides.

"I believe in plumping for what you're really enthusiastic about," he says, and he recalls, slightly embarrassed, that Pierre Boulez once told him: "You have charm but you're utterly obstinate, and charm without obstinacy is nothing at all." Yet his tastes seem almost too various, certainly too wide to be expressed in one ideal concert programme. "It would contain a great classical work in it as well. But it's so difficult to answer. Perhaps I ought to be able to answer. Perhaps there are 55 answers." This last comes with a sudden, relieved smile. There are 55 Proms this year.

When they are all over, in the second half of September, without pausing for breath, Glock will get down to the serious business of planning next year's Proms. He calls this a "delightful" process. Even now the top file of the stack on his desk has "Proms '72"

Christopher Ford interviews Sir William Glock whose twelfth Prom season opens on July 23

Fifty five answers

picture of Sir William Glock by Don Morley



on the cover. It is nowhere near empty. "You have an almost clean sheet; it's only when you've done about two-thirds of it that you find there's too much of this and not enough of that. And I have a wonderful lieutenant called Christopher Samuelson who finds out when it's convenient for people to do things." Next season will be Glock's thirteenth, and his last in full control, for he plans to retire at the end of 1972. He throws out hints, no more, of what to expect.

There will be some spin-off, some repeat performances of British things, from the BBC winter season. American music will feature quite prominently after a meagre run. "What I'm dying to have is an American orchestra," says Glock, lamenting the fact that the Americans tend to make their European tours at inconvenient times. There could be a further substantial piece by Messiaen, whose "Transfiguration" began last year's Proms. There could also be a very special personal appearance. For Glock remains an accomplished pianist.

At least part of the flourish of the

Proms in recent years has depended upon Glock's close communication with Davis as chief conductor. "He came to my summer school in 1948, and he says that's when he fell in love with Berlioz," Glock recollects at one stage. And coincidentally, a score of years apart, both had been at the same school, Christ's Hospital. From there Glock got an organ scholarship to Caius. He had been a pianist since the age of four, and one of his remembered pleasures at Cambridge is playing two-piano arrangements of Stravinsky's music with Boris Ord. "Early in 1930, in my last year at Cambridge, a friend asked me if I'd like to hear Schnabel playing in Oxford that afternoon. Of course I said 'yes' but it was thick fog and we only just got there. He played Beethoven and Schubert, and it was so delightful I went to his mind there and then that I wanted to go to Berlin. We sometimes had four-hour lessons, all of us together, listening to one another, but there was never any detail forgotten. Studying with Schnabel was a great musical education whether

you were destined to become a pianist or not." Glock was not, in any exclusive sense, but down all the years spent as newspaper critic and administrator it has mattered to him to retain contact with music as it is actually played. On the shop floor, "My job here is one of practical criticism, at a very responsible level," he says. "The administration part is peripheral, a question of seeing that the good ideas, when you have them, don't go down the drain." When he took over the Proms in 1960 he made instant impact. The phrase "new broom" appeared in several headlines. As he closes the windows, so that we can hear to converse above the traffic, he informs me with relish: "I was the first person at the BBC to have double glazing. It caused a lot of criticism at the time." In those days the Proms still involved too few people playing too much music and were not all that much better off than in the days of Henry Wood. "He had a genius for knowing which bars to rehearse, otherwise it would have been catastrophic," says Glock the

critic. "I get so annoyed when I receive angry letters saying 'Why can't you leave the Proms as they were in Wood's day?' That's the last thing Wood himself would have done. He was always interested in anything new." During the Glock era the number of symphony orchestras playing at the Proms has grown from four to thirteen, plus some extra chamber groups, the total of concerts has increased from 49 to 55, and the prices for standing in the promenade and sitting in the stalls of the Royal Albert Hall have risen from 15p and 45p respectively to 35p and £125. Innovations have been the annual visit of a distinguished foreign orchestra, starting in 1966—the Leningrad Philharmonic, this year, will be the third Soviet group to come—Sunday Proms (1966), a special "ceremonial" opening Friday night (1968), a late-night Prom (1970), and the move out to three other buildings (1971). Everyone, in the process, has been kept on tiptoe. "I'm obviously pleased with the Proms, not only because they've won a new audience but also because

they're more free. If the Proms were ailing, either dull or safe, I believe the rest of the BBC's music would be, too."

With upwards of 12 hours' "straight" music put out by the BBC each day (and the Music Programme was one of Glock's babies) there's a major businessman's function of coordination. The temptation remains, so often, to lash out, to play the elaborate, extravagant works which seem so especially suited to the typical Prom audience. Perhaps like Henck's Raft of the Frigate Medusa, the "oratorio vulgar e militare" which is dedicated to the memory of Che Guevara, which ends with an enormous percussion department hammering out the rhythm of the chant "Ho, Ho, Ho Chi Minh." The German premiere was cancelled amid political agitation.

Glock purses his lips and says he isn't convinced the audience would care for it. The last big Henck work they played at the Proms, back in 1965, didn't come off at all. Perhaps it might be acceptable as a late-night Prom. You think you can see him thinking he'll listen to the recording again. And who would conduct it? (The question isn't entirely rhetorical: the former journalist prefers dialogue to inquisition.) It would cost £5,000 to put on, he says quietly, and suddenly you realise that he has been very much under consideration and still is.

The man who organises such a vast festival for a notably young audience needs special antennae. The last thing you could accuse Glock of lacking is touch. "Isn't Che Guevara a bit out of date?" he asks, teasingly, as we talk of the Henck piece. He introduced medieval music a couple of seasons ago, when it was, to most people, a surprising success. "It wouldn't have worked a few years earlier, he believes. And his judgment of Messiaen's appeal was marvellously right."

He admires his audiences not least for their stamina. This year Beethoven's Missa Solemnis in Westminister Cathedral is to be followed after an interval of 20 minutes by an hour of Stockhausen's "Mantra" in the Albert Hall. Who, I ask, would conceivably dash from the one to the other? This, Glock feels, undercuts his promise. "I ought to go to the late one myself." Whether this is taste or duty or both, he also says: "I would hate to put on any programme I wouldn't be seen at." Which brings us, a sardine-packed full house of us, back to next season. Let him be seen then. At the piano.



Kika Markham with Jean-Pierre Leaud

DEUX ANGLAISES AND TRUFFAUT

story and pictures by Sophie Baker



François Truffaut with Leaud

LAST WEEK François Truffaut's "Bed and Board" opened in London. Meanwhile he is back in Paris from the Normandy coast to complete the shooting of his eleventh full length feature in 12 years. It is a love story set at the beginning of the century, based on the novel "Deux Anglaises et le Continent" by Henri-Pierre Roche, author of "Jules and Jim."

This time the emotional pace is controlled by the cultured bourgeois ambitions of the characters' mothers. Ann, on holiday in France, meets Claude and invites him to spend the summer in Wales with her mother and sister Muriel. Claude and Muriel fall in love. Claude's mother arrives from Paris to discuss their marriage and the two are politely but firmly ordered to separate for one year. They reluctantly agree but secretly keep in touch with one another. Ann, at the start an alibi and go-between, is emotionally drawn into a triangle within which the story unfolds.

Claude is played by Jean-Pierre Leaud. It is the first time Truffaut has not directed him as Antoine Doinel, the young boy in "Quatre Cent Coups" and later as the young married father still struggling to adapt to society in "Bed and Board." For the casting of the girls Truffaut asked Oscar Lewinstein who produced his "The Bride Wore Black," to assist. Lewinstein's first choice was Kika Markham (above left), an experienced stage and television actress but as yet, surprisingly, untried in films. She was immediately given the part of Ann. For anyone who saw her play Nina in Jonathan Miller's Nottingham Playhouse production of "The Scavenger" the choice is justified. Finding a girl to play Muriel took longer. After auditioning more than 50 young actresses the part was given to Stacey Tendeter, 21 years old and recently graduated from the Central School. Her audition showed a directness and lack of sentimentality essential for the part.

TALK OF THE TOWN

Tom Hutchinson

Caterina Valente

CATERINA VALENTE has the kind of stage personality that seems to suggest that she is going to hit you before you hit her. Her attack in the delivery of her songs presumes an immediate and unqualified adoration on the part of the audience. She storms her way through two long numbers before she even admits our presence. "I was too busy singing to say hello," she confesses, visibly surprised not to find us all topped senseless with ecstasy, and then bashes on into her next song. It is a technique that—because of the intimacy of the circumstance at the Talk of the Town—presumes rather too much.

With an artiste like her, of course, such attack is too often the best method of offence, but Miss Valente's equipment for the assault is brilliantly organised. She has a voice which can drill through the octave-barrier with a power that never becomes screeching, and the ability to project her act never flickers, not even during some misjudged dancing with her brother, Silvio, who is also her musical director. The trouble is that I felt myself so constantly under fire as to be a survivor and not a participant. What she did not achieve for me was any kind of involvement: she burns fiercely but without warmth. And perhaps it is best that she never tries. She is an iron butterfly of a performer who should not allow herself to flutter coyly, as in Michel Legrand's winsome "Windmills." She beats strongest on her own terms within the frankly-paced dramatic of such numbers as "Love can be," in which she is totally convincing: a stunning barrage of sound and cynicism signifying the highest level of Miss Valente's talent.

The Burt Rhodes orchestra are her shock troops for the occasion and if you surrender only conditionally, remember that Miss Valente has sold more than 25 million record albums. Which must mean something, even if only that with a record player, you can turn the volume down.

COVENT GARDEN

Philip Hope-Wallace

Peter Grimes

BRITTEN'S WORLD encircling wonderchild opera now more than a quarter century on, is drawing his houses to Covent Garden and small wonder: the production was lauded in these columns a few days ago but is worth mentioning again for the splendid new contribution on Monday of Norman Bailey in the role of the tolerant Balstrode, the "Live and let live" chap with his liquid, merry eye, big manly baritone, perfect sense of how to play up to the neurotic self accusing hero, sung with the passion of a guilty Parsifal by Jon Vickers.

If the scene where the heroine Ellen (Heather Harper) tries to make the victim of the sadistic fisherman speak and uncovers his hurts while the offstage chapel Sunday folk intone their hymn, is still some of the best melodrama since Puccini, the Inn Scene, with Bailey and the others, under the firm, stimulating wrist of Colin Davis comes out as a masterpiece which is going to last. Here Covent Garden's team work is remarkable: the humblest member of Douglas Robinson's chorus comes to life without impinging too much on the named, but fairly anonymous, small parts, a power to and for in continuous movement in the production which Ande Anderson has miraculously reconstructed from the original of the late Tyrone Guthrie. Movement—but motion stilled unobtrusively to permit silent points to emerge uninterrupted. In the interval I heard Americans in legion, who know the opera well from New York productions, if not

from those German ones patronised by the US in Germany, that the storm should have been louder and the fog thicker. But I say this production is very faithful to the world of Crabbe, Aldeburgh and "The Borough." What a milieu all the same for operatic treatment. No wonder it made a sensation in the post-war operatic ambience, though the borrowings, like the fresh strokes, are more than ever obvious today.

FESTIVAL HALL

Meirion Bowen

RPO/Berne Choir

GERMAN COMPOSERS we have long welcomed with open arms, and the French are now more tolerated than they used to be: but the Swiss we tend to give a miss. Even Agnes like Honegger and Frank Martin are known only through a handful of pieces and to hear their bigger works is something special. Heinrich Sutermeister will be a name known, I suspect, only to the few who in 1953 were occupied with other things than waving Union Jacks. Sadler's Wells put on his "Romeo and Juliet" that year, and this has occasionally been broadcast Verdi or Beethoven. But it doesn't quite get there. The music's identity is not fully formed. Only in the "Sanctus Benedictus" movement does the music progress from severe choral counterpoint to a full assertion of rhythm which the two soloists throughout suggest to be the principal objective.

Elsewhere in the work Sutermeister fails to establish proper contrasts to the weighty tonal writing, with its insistent rhythms, that is his usual starting-point. The "Requiem" was confidently rendered by the Berne Choir (which comprises the City's Male Voice Choir and Teachers' Choral Society) with the Swiss conductor, François Pantillon in charge.

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LEEDS FESTIVAL

Merete Bates

'Wing' and 'Circus'

THE US AND USSR in one day at the Leeds Festival promise at worst different, at best an exciting clash of priorities in children's theatre. The Americans judging by their group "The Wing" started in San Francisco in 1968, plumped at Leeds Playhouse for do-it-yourself, for individual and universal creativity. A small group of people in ordinary clothes without costume or scenery and a warm, easy-going, relaxed hand with the audience: anything they could do, the children could do better. But their method, "free" improvisation, is deceptive and ultimately limiting.

Intentionally, the aim was "going off the top of your head and trusting your feelings," ostensibly full of novelty, spontaneity, and invention; in practice it reduced creativity to a constant taxing and testing of individual physical and mental reflex actions. It grew into a clever team game in which development depended on speed rather than depth of judgment. At the same time, all concentration or exploration of an objective theme, such as "spoon" suggested by the audience, was prevented by constant regressions to individual payoffs. Even the game became

restricted by monotonous and crippling rules.

But the children loved it—as long as they could join in. Improvisation, to many of them, was something new. Only when left out in the second half did they grow bored and complain.

Right at the other end of the pole leapt the Russians (at Leeds Grand) with highly conscious professional performances by a troupe of no fewer than 45 actors, two tons of costumes and scenery, and three specially devised shows. "Our Circus" is a broad, exuberant skit on imagination without ground-weightlifting without weight, lion without roar, and so on—that uses mime to reinforce broken English and includes a subplot on nationalities. Each act is by a different country.

It's really something to watch four lusty Russian cowboys dancing, barebacked on hardback chairs, shooting mosquitoes to the tune of "John Brown's Body." That is the feel: naïve, extroverted, demonstrative, bursting with physical oomph, with stories and sounds in common.

HAMPSTEAD

Hugh Hebert

Haworth play

THE CONCEPTS of the Town Clerk, says Cubbins the de-housing officer sent to knock down the Tin Tabernacle, we can vulgarise for the mob—as a motorway, a lido, a technological university. But we cannot question the decisions he makes. In Don Haworth's "A Heart and a Mind's Job" at Hampstead Theatre Club, the characters might be spared the kindly wrath of the god-like town clerk, if only they would renounce the bizarre and the untoward. But the bizarre keeps breaking in.

The de-housing office turns out to be the long-lost father of the young man he is about to dispossess. The resident reverend of the Tin Tabernacle (the only Padre in the RAF ever to be reduced to the ranks) arrives in an old Dakota flown by a gun runner who will be the saviour of them all. The first act ends with a mourner in search of the coin-of-crematorium. Joe Orion's spirit is as you might guess, somewhere close by and Mr Haworth's dialogue has something loutish in it. It has moments of splendid black face as the threatened household wins, then loses, then wins again, the de-housing officer's sympathy. Yet what one misses is the ultimate toughness; geniality too breaks in, and the softening somehow prevents the fantasy from quite taking off.

Robert Eddison has a fine edginess as the de-housing officer who loses his faith in the town clerk and sees a more blinding light; and Colin Gordon as the reverend and David Battley's lantern-jawed holy innocent are splendidly drawn in Donald McWhinnie's production.

TELEVISION

Peter Fiddick

The non-series

ONE OF THE saddest symptoms of the pressure television planners feel themselves under in getting and keeping audiences is the non-series. You see it at its most ludicrous, of course, in the tortuous permutations of old films on BBC-1. "A Season of British Comedy," "The Very Best of Peter Sellers," and the "Laughing Sixties" might each rate the magic New Series tag in the schedule but it's all a load of Carry On Re-Running really, with the same old faithfuls.

All this, however, is by way of prelude to the observation that "The Seasons of the Year" on ITV is just as bogus a concept. These scenes from the life of a country house are no more a series than all those Keystone silent movies that were improvised

review



Robert Eddison & Hugh Hebert: Hampstead

from economic necessity round the same set. It might work in the crude Pavlovian level of audience response but it's a pretty sterile concept at a marginally higher plane.

Indeed, anyone not actually hooked on the house itself (well, you never know) would never have got as far as Monday's episode, because the series opened with a Regency farce of utmost banality. Yet having now flung forward to World War II, Anthony Skene last night gave us a very nice little drama of sexual and other frustrations in what was now a bleak shambaling setting. Very tidy performance too by Jennie Linden, T. Anhold, and Penny Spencer.

SADLER'S WELLS

James Kennedy

'Tower' and 'Tri'

ALWIN NIKOLAIS this week is at the third and last of his programmes at Sadler's Wells. Included in this final programme, rarely because it tells a story, deluged a perceptible message. Most Nikolaï's many inventions are essays in lighting, human movement and the use of props in order to produce beautiful, bizarre or funny images, but rarely to make a human drama or tell a story. "Tower" is a variation on the theme of the Tower of Babel, an exceptional member of its cast is armed with a rectangle of tubular aluminium; after these have been put to use often amusing, uses their owners' trunks to find that they can be together to form a skeletal tower. It goes the tower and up the go the people to hang out a cone of flags and to shout their disco slogans; and the hubbub grows: there is a big bang, the tower is Nikolaï's next brief way, it seems reporting human progress and announcing the end of it. "Tower" rare in being a work of narrative, rare, too, in its humorous ascription. "Tri", which reappears in the programme, is possibly the best Nikolaï's productions. It is a grotesque, an advantage because of Nikolaï's next brief way, it seems reporting human progress and announcing the end of it. "Tower" rare in being a work of narrative, rare, too, in its humorous ascription. "Tri", which reappears in the programme, is possibly the best Nikolaï's productions. It is a grotesque, an advantage because of Nikolaï's next brief way, it seems reporting human progress and announcing the end of it. "Tower" rare in being a work of narrative, rare, too, in its humorous ascription.

Some of these notices appeared in editions yesterday.

Roger Housden on an experiment in alternative psychiatry

Two years ago 15 people in the Los Angeles area agreed to come together in a loose network that would provide some kind of alternative to the methods of traditional psychiatry. They were hardly professionals. In fact they appeared on the surface to have little in common. Some were included a writer, a doctor/artist, a baker, a rat-catcher, an art student, an advertising executive, a teacher. Yet all these people were at one time in their wish to act upon their own ideas of self-expression and to help others do the same. They included some of the existing options for someone with a problem larger than themselves. Their answer to psychiatry was human contact. They decided to open their homes and make their time available for anyone who needed to talk, in private or in community.

Since then, they've doubled in size and activities, and have been contacted by almost three thousand people. This is PNP. Private therapy, they say, is no answer to the neuroses of England. Whatever its value—which is regularly placed in doubt by recurring credibility crises—cost makes it exclusive to a tiny minority of the population. If you haven't any money, and you are unable to get therapy on the National Health, you're left with drugs and hospitalization.

The aim of PNP is rather to reintegrate a person with himself, ideally making him less disturbed, though it is always less disturbing. The experiencing person is their starting point. Little can be done with history beyond understanding it. What can be dealt with is the present situation and PNP deal with it by trying to provide a different environment. You are not a patient, and you don't call your doctor, and no records are kept, for there is no distinction between those who go for help and those who give it. Such roles are completely interchangeable. You are all people in a situation. So one enters a relationship of participation and responsibility. At PNP it's no use thinking about problems and expecting them to come back solved.

PNP has grown from its basis of 30 separate cells to form a whole environment, embracing everyone who considers it. Rather than a one-time event, it has become for many an integral part of their lives. In the past few months the attendance at their weekly gatherings has been passing the 70 mark. They have a house now, too, which is full of PNP people and where someone is available at all times. Other people who have met through PNP are finalizing arrangements for a second house in order to live together.

In general terms the sheer numbers of people contacting PNP and the high proportion of those, even among the more seriously disturbed, who maintain the contact, is proof enough that the network is successfully answering a need. One youth wrote to say he had spent a last year in from a TV and video world out of the door. He met one person on the network, then another, then another. With himself as a participant, the world began to interest him again. He has just written a book of poems which he has dedicated to PNP. One girl in a rare serious moment has said she has been kept out of hospital over the past year by her close contacts with people in PNP. When the second PNP house is ready she will be one of those to

A whole environment. But outside London (where anybody interested can contact Peter Dugmore, 01-485 9370) it hardly exists. Small networks have developed in the Glasgow and Leeds areas but one has started in Manchester (Peter Kavanagh, 159 Cleveland Road, Crumpsall, Manchester 8). There has been a move afoot to start one in Birmingham. The difficulty lies in finding people willing to sacrifice most of their spare time and energy to organising and working themselves in their own area, though this is unlikely to prove a permanent obstacle—the belief that real human contact presents a valid alternative to more traditional psychiatry is, in its various forms, what PNP is all about. One day, a shining ground throughout the Western world.

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NATIONAL DOG AND CAT
REGISTER" (the only valid one in
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unchanging. THE WORLD BLUE
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Brussels (Belgium).

Rhodesian Africans



NAN PARTRIDGE talks to Linda Christmas about the Rhodesian African

African's place is in the gutter, but they would not say so. Today black and white queue together in the same shops, and it is possible for Africans who have a certain educational and income level to wander, after dark, without a pass, in the European section."

In fact life for Africans was improving, however slowly, until the early 1960s. Both Mrs Partridge's eldest daughters managed to cope without too much heartache, with life in a European school. "They had to go to one — rather than an African school — to get the qualifications for English higher education, but they were day pupils, so they had the benefits of an inter-racial community at home." Her youngest daughter, however, asked to come to school in England. Times were changing and she couldn't cope with racialist attitudes.

But 25 years' worth of experience and observations, even when they are backed up by extensive reading of important writers on Africa such as John Taylor ("Primal Vision"), and Philip Mayer ("Townsmen or Tribesmen"), and numerous books of African verse, are not enough on which to base a book. More questions needed answering. But a white grandmother was not the person to get truthful answers. African politeness demands agreement with elders for one thing.

and being European brings obvious problems. So a slice of the Award money went on paying 12 Africans — 10 male and two female — with "O" and "A" level qualifications, unable to get jobs, to help with the research. They were young and their qualifications were not great enough to create a

Two deceptively simple questions were devised and put to nearly 600 young and old, town and country Africans. "What is very important to you?" "What is your greatest fear?" "What are your feelings towards people who have privileges you don't share?" "What do you hope for the future?" "To know what people aspire to is to see the future through their eyes. The old wanted to live in peace; the middle-aged to educate their children; the young to be educated and have a successful life with money to support their families and ambitions. "I want to be a bar manager," a big boss...to have another wife."

"The important thing this question revealed," says Nan Partridge "is the Africans' complete acceptance of the modern world and their interest in its technology by, for example, their desire, to become mechanics of all kinds. They have every confidence in their ability to take part in it; in fact they are determined to do so."

find out where the strongest attachment lay within the all-important family: attitudes towards polygamy and monogamy; and the extent of belief in ancestral spirits and the need to appease them. These questions revealed that Africans have not become completely detribalised by their urbanisation — nor have they lost their identity.

None of the questions was political, but some brought political answers. To the question, "Who is the most important influence on your life outside your family?" two interviewees said Chairman Mao and one, Karl Marx. A few mentioned the Prime Minister of Rhodesia and one said: "Harold Wilson is responsible for my present situation" (unemployed). For many, however, the family is too important for anyone outside it to be a real influence.

With this wealth of information Mrs Partridge was able to paint her picture. My eldest daughter made all this possible for me. When she was living in London two years ago she sent me a cutting about the Memorial Fund's award of £3,000 to me for my services. I thought more of my ability than I did. But as I threw it away, I caught sight of the name 'Joost de Blank' and remembered being in Cape Town and seeing, outside his church, the sign: 'This Cathedral is open to all people of all races, to all services at all times'.

times.' I thought how marvellous it would be to have my name linked with his. When months later I heard that I had got the award I was so stunned, I couldn't tell anyone for 24 hours."

Never having written a word before, except letters, Nan Partridge is understandably nervous about the results of her labours. "Did you really enjoy reading it honey?," she asked, genuinely surprised and anxious. Whether white Rhodesians for whom it was mainly written are going to get the chance to enjoy it, too, remains to be seen.

"One just never knows what the censors will do. One does not even know what constitutes an 'offence' against the Rhodesian Front (the Government). But one can't always live in fear. You simply have to take risks and do and say what you want, otherwise life would not be worth living." Mrs. Partridge has already "taken risks," that is why she no longer teaches.

The fear of reprisals has obviously had an effect on the way the book is written. Not that Mrs Purtridge is afraid for herself, but she does not want to make trouble for the Africans who helped her. In some ways, such restrictions enhance the as yet untitled book. Instead of cold, bold statements, a little imagination and reading—saw the proverbial liars is necessary. It isn't difficult to see the picture.

Alexandra Hough in a Caribbean nirvana



THE PORTLY Indian swami was sitting cross-legged in the sand, swathed in bright orange robes and holding forth to a respectful audience on the "Wall Street Journal" and the repercussions of the latest financial manoeuvres. I felt myself pan away upwards as if a film camera, getting the scene in perspective. The group was sitting in a circle on an island beach, taking in the words of their Great Master and surrounded by the Bahamian landscape of palm trees

and washed-up orange-juice tins.

From a distance the unreality was just intensified. Ours was a special yoga retreat; unique in its attempts to go more than half way to meet Western culture. Oriental philosophies are rapidly gaining ground among young people in America, but this was a blatant attempt to convert the other generations, even to the point of advertisement. Yogi's quarters were set a-quiring when the hallowed whispers spread news of this betrayal. A far cry indeed from the Indian retreats, where the swami would sometimes hurl stones at would-be followers to prove their

From the beginning, this incongruous mixture had to fail. In defiant isolation we took our places among our wealthy neighbours "to balance out their vibrations" as Swamiji said. Periodically he would take us on a formal expedition to the casino "to watch them suffer." I sometimes found their passionate pity for the rich a little suspect.

Before the holiday season and while staff outnumbered guests, all was beautiful vibes and purity of mind and loving thoughts. The atmosphere was euphoric. Memories drift back of halcyon days spent in Fellini-orientated meanderings across the island of warm nights swining in a

hammock on the beach, unable to shut one's eyes against the view by going to sleep; of long hypnotic swims into the horizon, until one knew the rest of the world to be merely a distant flight of imagination. Then the holiday season arrived, bringing with it a tide of very normal Americans. There is something about an institution that aims at selfless service and love of mankind that makes its failure that much more resounding. Lured by advertisements in the "Miami Herald,"

ments in the "Miami Herald," our guests arrived bright-eyed in anticipation of a relaxing holiday sunbathing and swimming and water-skiing. The advertisements had not actually mentioned the compulsory 6 am meditation, that "donations" were a minimum \$15 a day, that the beans and rice twice daily needed to be supplemented to avoid protein deficiency, that those not attending the full daily regime were disciplined. As more guests arrived, the staff retreated more into their own heads in order to insulate their spiritual evolution from impure influences.

Their unfriendly welcome caused resentment which was reinforced by the generation gap. "Why should we be taught by a bunch of dirty hippies?" they muttered. The young complained of illicit parties and the old of marijuana smoke. A packet of meat was found in a bedroom, and immediately fed with much revulsion and ceremony to the stray beach dog. It became necessary to stick notices with peace buttons on to the larder door, saying "This is unkosher. Dinner" and ultimately the kitchen door had to be locked. Meditation changed from being a rarefied and intimate affair around a candle, into an hour of shuffling and grunting with the tongue hanging and jawing and scratching and sniffing.

Clashes of personality ricocheted from palm tree to palm tree, and even normal persons were affected. There were those who would scream for blood after meals if their Yi and Yang had been upset by the addition of salt to the rice; the bear-sprouting addicts who lurked in the shadows of the mountains to steal their beans; the middle-aged English lady who was a blush-making caricature of the English reputation abroad; not associating with the lower order and salivating continuously over the real estate of the Communist couple who tried in vain to institute order into the general chaos, but succeeded only in raising yet more hackles.

And Swamiji. Perhaps it was because he was so pure that he succumbed so devastatingly to the poisoned atmosphere. Anyone who has reached the top of his profession is allowed to be demanding and erratic as a reaction to worshippful followers but the materialism against which he preached so fervently had turned round and corrupted him to the very core of his rotund and agile body.

He would fly to Miami to buy a \$200 pet monkey or another motor boat while we tried to explain to the guests why their food was below subsistence level. I bought a swimming pool and microwave oven for the house while we tried to find space for a vegetable garden. He mortgaged his New York centre to buy a private plane, this being ordained by Divine Will. He denied the existence of his bank account thus breaching the Buddhist yizhi principles of honesty and poverty. He was genuinely committed to the dissemination of yoga in America, yet floundering in the void between the two cultures. He succumbed to the pressures of Western materialism and was unable to understand them in their context.

SONG

WE HAVE now revived their Turkish Towels with their of stately, curvy swans. Made k, gold, green, turquoise or white there are four sizes: 26in. 65p; 22in. x 42in. £1.45; 54in. £2.60, and 36in. x 66in. all from Harvey Nichols of sbridge, London SW1 01-235 postage extra of course. They lock bathrobes with swans at collar and cuff for men or at £10.50 each in the same

MACHINE at the West London terminal that ate labels has, I believe, been cured of its hunger so that using tie-on labels again when you travel, there is still rain on out names and addresses on every cardboard labels, marked in ordinary ink, as cases stand out from the tarmac or station platform. Mr. Stewart have produced a waterproof luggage label with its built-in loop and a special proof marker pen. The labels crack or tear, the writing won't rub off. The Luggage Market kit costs

25p for ten labels and the marking pen in a variety of colours from most good stationers.

BEATRIX POTTER has never gone out of fashion. She is simply rediscovered with delight by succeeding generations of young parents and



drawing of Jemimah Puddleduck
and Peter Rabbit by Barbara Brown

young children. Since the ballet of her Tales even more children have met Jeremy Fischer, Tom Kitten, and Mrs Tiggywinkle. For small fans Bewick's little pottery figurines of some 36 of the Potter characters make splendid presents at £1.99 each. They are about 4½ inches high and are faithfully in the same water colours as the originals. From Kendal Milne, Manchester, Lee Langland, Birmingham; John Barkers, and Selfridges, London.

AS AN ALTERNATIVE to the usual shower curtain fittings a new idea is being imported from Italy by Jones and Higgins of Rye Lane, Peckham, London SE15 (01-639 4321). Suitably called the Umbrella it is basically like the spokes of half an umbrella attached to the wall by a special wall bracket with the shower curtain hanging from the 'spokes'. These spokes form a 120 degree arc to shower within and fold away flat against the wall. There are two models—the Umbrella—£10.75 and the Umbrella Deluxe Princess (not bad for Common Market titling—Italian, French, and English all in one game).









Switch-Around Single and Double Beds

Switch-Around Single and Double Beds. The Switch-Around Single and Double Beds are available in a variety of finishes and colors. They are made of high quality materials and are designed to last. They are also very comfortable and easy to use. They are available in a variety of sizes and are perfect for any bedroom. They are also very affordable and are a great choice for anyone looking for a new bed.

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GENERAL MINH: I would like to see a fair election

PETER JAY in Saigon, Tuesday, meets the General who may oust Thieu

Big Minh, high hopes

It is one of the few quiet places that remain in Saigon. From the terrace of his villa, General Duong Van (big) Minh looks out at a garden filled with the orchids which are his hobby and his pride. Domestic quail, raised for their tiny eggs, chirp in a cage.

General Minh, always popular in Saigon but almost a recluse since his return from exile in Bangkok three years ago, is a presidential candidate now. And as he gradually becomes once again a public man, the tranquility of his guarded private life is more frequently disturbed.

It is highly likely, after all, that General Minh will turn out to be the only opponent permitted by law to run against President Nguyen Van Thieu. The general is doing what he can, however, to help Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky qualify as a candidate in the race.

"I don't support Ky personally," he said in an interview. "But I would like to see a fair election. Let's see if there is a democracy or not. If the Vice-President of the country is not allowed to run."

South Vietnam's new election law requires all presidential candidates, in order to qualify, to secure the support of 100 provincial councilmen or 40 national assembly-

men. This Minh expects to be able to do—although he said Thieu is making it difficult for him.

But Ky, who in a three-way election could be expected to draw votes from Thieu and increase Minh's chances, will require the endorsement of councilmen favourable to Minh if he is to get on the ballot—and even with Minh's help he may not qualify.

Thieu, Minh said, has used all the machinery of government at his disposal to secure pledges of support from about 400 of the 550 councilmen and from about 100 of the 195 Assemblymen and Senators.

Minh said, as he has often of late, that he has grave doubts that the October 3 election will be fair. If it is, he said, he will gladly support Thieu or anyone else who wins. He did not say what he would do if the election appeared patently dishonest, but remarked that such a development could only be "very helpful for the Communists."

At 55, Minh has changed little from the day nearly three years ago when, as President Ngo Dinh Diem's military adviser, he led the coup that deposed Diem and was immediately followed by the President's assassination. He is running as a peace candidate and that seems to be the way most Vietnamese

see him. But his plans for peace have been cloaked in the vaguest of generalities, and he made them no clearer in this interview.

"It's very simple—if you have a Government supported by the people, you are in a stronger position to negotiate," he said, speaking in slow and careful English but switching, for difficult points, to an interpreter. He has said firmly that he opposes any coalition with the Communists and supports a strong South Vietnamese army.

If elected, he said, "the first order of business would be to prove to the people that there is justice, to make them feel that Government officials are not the agents of oppression or the embodiment of corruption."

Asked to comment on the seven-point proposal advanced ten days ago by the Vietnamese at the Paris negotiations, Minh chuckled. "Madame Binh (Nguyen Thi Binh, the chief Vietnamese negotiator) is very clever," he said. "She knows (the Americans) worry much about the prisoners of war, and she is using that. The plan, he said, was vague.

While agreeing that US "troops cannot stay here forever," he said that "careful discussion" will be required between Washington and Saigon before the last American forces are withdrawn. He said he did not mind the

presence of foreign troops in South Vietnam, but objected to the leverage they gave the United States in the affairs of his country.

Minh, a native of the Mekong Delta region of South Vietnam, has two considerable assets in the coming election.

First, he is a devout Buddhist in a predominantly Buddhist country that has been resentful for years of its successful and highly-visible Catholic minority. Second, in this nation of divided loyalties he is probably the nearest to a national hero of any living South Vietnamese.

Against that, however, Thieu has all the power of the South Vietnamese administrative establishment—the machinery that Minh has been saying the US, in some unspecified way, should seek to neutralise.

Minh, who remembers Thieu as a colonel who participated reluctantly in the 1963 coup, shows an unusual edge of bitterness in his tone when he talks of the President—although it was Thieu who brought him back from exile. Upon his return, Minh recalls Thieu invited him in for a talk and announced they had discussed a job for Minh. "That was a big lie," he said. "All we talked of was flowers and the weather. He never raised the problems of the nation."



JOHN EZARD reports on a new study on epilepsy

A fit case for treatment

EPILEPSY was classified by Hippocrates as "the sacred disease." But a report published yesterday suggests that its victims continue to rival the Jews as one of history's oldest, most underprivileged and tragic minorities.

In 3080 BC King Hammurabi of Babylon forbade epileptics to marry—an unsentimental ban still in force in some parts of America. In February this year, the best qualified girl in a London hospital typing pool had an epileptic fit. It transformed the attitude of her workmates from respect and liking to permanent apprehension. The girl suffers from idiopathic epilepsy, a milder form not caused by a brain lesion. In spite of this, she had not told her employers and had stopped taking the pills prescribed for her.

"Obviously," said her doctor, "she desperately wanted to pretend that she was normal to herself and to the people around her. The girls in her office are now so frightened of another fit that it is hard to know what to do with her."

This girl's case was cited when the Office of Health Economics launched a study which paints an alarming picture of "social and psychological disadvantage among Britain's 300,000 epileptics. It calls for a large Government investment in an advertising campaign to help their generally needless alienation from normal society."

Three quarters of the fits of three quarters of these sufferers can now be controlled by drugs, the report says. In spite of this, they suffer from social stigmas and failures in diagnosis and treatment which often take root in their school days.

They may be misdiagnosed as chronic epileptics because they suffer from the much commoner condition of febrile convulsion, which most children grow out of by the age of five.

In school, if they are genuinely epileptic, they will have special educational problems. But diagnosis and treatment is divided between the GP, hospital and the school medical officer. "Teachers themselves probably only know the minority

of cases," the report says. Out of school, only 8 per cent of the estimated 140,000 epileptics in the workforce are wholly unemployed or unemployable. But three quarters of the total have job problems. OHE says: "The primary cause is rarely the physical affect of the seizures themselves but rather the associated mental and social disturbance and the attitude of workmates."

Many epileptics, like the hospital secretary, try to hide their condition. At one Welsh steel works, only 10 applicants out of 39 later found to have epilepsy admitted the condition at their medical interviews. In a motor works, the figure was as low as two out of 27.

At death epileptics will have had difficulty securing the future of their families, unless they have managed to hide their condition. Insurance companies require those experiencing between four and six fits a year to pay three times the normal premium, although it has been shown that an improvement in the frequency of fits is associated with a reduction in mortality rates.

The OHE says it can be proved that epileptics need not be a burden on society. Intelligence and that "epileptics are quite capable of getting right to the top" if their stigma could be removed.

Mr William Laing, OHE deputy director, said the kind of British advertising could make a tremendous impact on well being: "We have the possibility of getting a large return, far greater than from any other form of mental treatment by trying to change the basic attitudes of the public," he added.

The OHE also wants diagnosis and treatment more tightly coordinated from an early age. It believes this would reduce some of the social costs of epilepsy. These include £10 millions a year on treatment, £3 millions on sickness benefit and £12 millions for absence from work.

The office has not made precise recommendations to the Government. But it hopes that this report, like others it has submitted, will be accepted as providing guidelines for action by the Department of Health and Social Security.

PETER JENKINS

White heat

SIR Alec Douglas-Home faces a difficult decision. The movement shown by Mr Jan Smith is hardly sufficient to justify the Foreign Secretary's air fare to Salisbury. Sir Alec is by nature not the sort of man to set off on a useless errand and he has a politician's disdain for charity and glamour. Yet for political reasons he will probably have to go and if he is going to have to go before the Conservative Party Conference and the renewal of the sanctions order due in November there is something to be said for him going now in the momentum of the Goodman mission.

In their election manifesto the Conservatives pledged themselves to try again for a European settlement within the framework of the Five Principles. To be seen to fulfil that pledge Sir Alec will need to be seen talking face to face with Mr Smith. If there is the slightest chance he will have to explore it and Sir Alec Douglas-Home is a man who will not let a slip of the tongue pass. He is prepared to discuss amendments to his 1969 Constitution is the glimmer of a glimmer.

However, nobody who saw Sir Alec Rhodesia Prime Minister would not be aware of the real possibility of a settlement within the framework and the spirit of the Five Principles which Sir Alec once said he would reaffirm in the London talks on Monday. Mr Smith was seen to be living in another world. Allowing for the dim deviousness he has shown in many previous dealings with the British Government he showed very little interest in the issue. He gave the impression that elections are rather dangerous affairs even in what he calls the "civilised" world and much too exciting for Africans.

The enemy

It was evident that Rhodesia, under his profoundly undemocratic and racist 1969 Constitution, is his idea of a democracy. He went on to say: "Our democratic system of government is foreign to the African." Rhodesia, as he sees it, is part of the "free world" and he was quite unable to understand why his country should come under international attack when here is the Communist enemy to be worrying about.

It should be perfectly obvious from this that whatever constitutional amendments Mr Smith and his watchful Cabinet may be ready to consider will not be of the kind to guarantee progress towards majority rule which would call for a free and democratic society. For as long as Mr Smith holds to the system whereby the African share of representation is linked to the African share of direct taxation there can be no majority rule until kingdom come, however nipped the progress.

No doubt this situation is exceedingly inconvenient to both the Rhodesian and British Governments. But the fact that both would dearly like a settlement brings one nearer. Mr Smith's terms involve the preservation of white supremacy; Mr Heath and Sir Alec are lumbered with the Five Principles: the gap between them is about a hundred years wide.

More extreme

Mr Smith probably calculates accurately that South African pressure will fall short of the point at which he might be toppled to be replaced by somebody more extreme. In which case the British cannot look to South Africa to have sufficient influence to bring Rhodesia into line with the Five Principles. Rhodesia may be facing acute foreign exchange problems but it has nevertheless proved that it can survive. It would rather survive white than black and no more.

As for Mr Heath, it would be in accordance with his approach to foreign policy in general and Southern Africa in particular to face the reality abandon moral responsibility for Rhodesia on the grounds that we have no means of discharging it and wind up sanctions on the grounds that they do no good and penalise African advancement. But Mr Heath is simply too committed to take this course, has too much other trouble on his hands and is obliged to face another reality which is that he would complete the destruction of the Commonwealth as well as incurring the severe displeasure of the United States. A bit of noise from his backbenches is nothing to the trouble Mr Heath would unleash were he to settle the Rhodesian quarrel on any terms acceptable to the white Rhodesians.

A funny thing happened to my yesterday's column on its way to the printers. A negative crept into the sentence which should have read "Mr Croftland and Mr Healey have now indicated that they cannot be regarded as last ditchers."

Peace in our service time

BY JOHN WINDSOR

ARMAN Basic Mike Landreth had a wad of "Free Culver" stickers already in his pocket when the court-martial jury was sequestered at the US Air Force's 48 Tactical Fighter Wing at Lakenheath, Suffolk, yesterday. He sat in the courtroom with a group of men who wore T-shirts bearing the clenched fist symbol of PEACE, the anti-Vietnam war movement. A coloured military cap named Smothers came in for some amiable chiding as he passed.

Landreth is 21, bears a Presidential Unit citation ribbon and spent a year in Vietnam which included two months combat duty. He cannot get out of the US Air Force quick enough. In 11 months he will be back home with an administrative dis-

charge. In other words, the sack. He claims that PEACE—People Emerging Against Communist Establishments—in which Capt. Culver has been active, has 250 sympathisers in nine American bases in Britain. The group, leaderless and with no formal membership, sprang up a year ago. Its monthly newspaper, *PEACE*, is banned on US bases but still manages a circulation of 3,500.

Capt. Culver said after his court-martial: "We have held local public meetings, but until now there has been an effort to keep PEACE underground. I gave legal advice on the petition—we felt it was time that people saw we were there. It was something innocuous. We knew the military would not like it, but I never thought they'd arrest me. PEACE is

a strong organisation no matter what the military does to stop it. If it interferes we shall have to go covert, operating completely underground, but it is not going to be suppressed. "It is quite common," said Landreth, "for airmen to join peace movements when they come back from Vietnam. When I was there I saw how the Vietnamese people are suffering. Our aim is to force opposition to the war, to make people see that it is wrong."

Talking to Landreth and his young colleagues is uncannily like talking to rebellious sixth formers, except that they are fighting men whose rebellion is against war. They tell me I was a bad influence: lots of other things too, like I'm a conscientious objector," said Landreth.

The air-base appears to treat its peacekeepers with an easy tolerance. The peacekeepers claim to be harassed. Sergeant John Kleinfielder is 23, and also has a President's ribbon. "I'm still only a sergeant because they haven't got me yet," he says. "Tell the people who read the papers they should learn something from this court-martial—it will make all our harassment and punishment worth while. We get closely supervised, tailed by the special investigation department, our rooms are searched, and we are questioned. If we break any trivial regulations we get the axe. I have been put on day shift on my micro-wave equipment so they can keep an eye on me and I was forbidden to go near the trial."

"In the past four months or so, five or six of us have been given early discharges.

Most have been shipped home. You could say they were 'effectively eliminated', but it was what they wanted. A friend of mine had been trying to get out for eight months as a conscientious objector. Then he got interested in PEACE and they had him out in a month. Until I took an interest in PEACE I was considered one of the most outstanding NCOs. Now they rap on at me about having gone astray. I'd like to tell them to get stuffed. I haven't gone astray, I just got sick and tired of it."

The movement, which is also supported by civilians, claims support at US bases such as Alconbury, Upper Heyford, Bentwaters, and Mildenhall. "If they did not keep us down such movements would be springing up all over the place," says Kleinfielder.

MISCELLANY

Market economics

WHATEVER ELSE emerges from Central Hall, Westminster, this hapless Saturday, the Labour Party does look like breaking even on a conference for the first time in Transport House memory. There may even be a tiny profit.

Last year's Blackpool conference cost Labour £11,000 in board, lodging, printing and services for a week. But, as always at seaside centres, the hall and public address system came free from a grateful borough council. On Saturday, the party will pay the Methodists for the hall and loudspeakers, but the printing will be less and there's not much more to account for. Delegates each pay £2 to register and there should be about 1,000.

One expense the party has been spared is an executive lunch. There is no restaurant at Central Hall, but Church House, across the road and behind the Abbey, was willing to open its restaurant if Transport House could guarantee at least 50 lunchers. The executive was asked, but a majority of its members said they had previous engagements. Plotting over the table with their (pro- or anti-Market) caucuses?

Warning fare for Skipper Ted. The Conservative anti-Marketeters held a dinner at the Commons last night. Most of them have been getting worried letters from their constituency chairmen: "Don't rock the boat, old boy." All the same, 30 MPs turned up.

Free verse

ATTLEE THE doodler is familiar enough. So is Attlee of the tight lips and clipped Downing Street judgments. But what of Attlee the romantic? Kenneth Harris, of the "Observer," who is about halfway through his authorised biography is convinced he has unearthed one of the keys to the most recent of our unknown Prime Ministers.

Before he died, Attlee asked Harris to write the book and gave him access to all his papers, deposited at University College, Oxford. They include a diary of the First World War, when Attlee was among the last British troops off the beach at Gallipoli; lots of doodles; few political documents; and a cache of unpublished poems



ATTLEE: romantic figure?

and translations from French and Italian.

Harris, who is looking for Attlee letters anyone else may have kept, says the best of his material is political ballads (the kind of thing Sagittarius used to write in the "New Statesman"). The others, not so good, run even to love poetry.

Hack flak

MORE FIREWORKS in the office from Keith Hack, the young director of "Titus Andronicus," which opened at the Roundhouse last night amid much gore. Hack, lately of Cambridge Circus, and Berliner Ensemble, has been commissioned by Covent Garden to write a libretto for Thomas Harris's "The Dynasts" for a Hans Werner Henze opera. He is also working with Edward Bond, adapting Brecht's early anti-Fascist fable, "The Roundheads and the Peasants," renamed "The Heads." It may eventually follow "Titus" at Chalk Farm. Bond has another adaptation, of "King Lear," opening later this year at the Royal Court. The British Council assures Miscellaneous that it has had no application from the Court for money to take "Lear" to Yugoslavia. Sorry.

Home thoughts

IAN SMITH, it seems, is most concerned about the welfare of Rhodesia's African freedom fighters. Salisbury has sent its first diplomatic telegram to Zambia since UDI. It asks for details of the detention of 39 Rhodesian nationalists, so that their families can be informed.

The detainees are all members of the militant Zimbabwe African People's Union, members in fact of the armed wing—the chaps who are sent into the Zambesi valley. Their detention is thought to be an after-effect of inflat-

ing between different ZAPU factions. Kenneth Kaunda's Foreign Ministry is keeping mum about the telegram, except to record that it has nothing to say to the illegal régime south of the border. Kind of Smithy to ask, all the same.

Paper chase

CONGRATULATIONS to Corbi Books for the most instant success of them all. Not from New York and Heathrow, Miscellaneous received its copy of the "Pentagon Papers" last night. It will be on sale this morning.

The book contains the full "New York Times" text, plus Supreme Court decision, and 64 pages of Vietnam news photographs. Not to mention 3,000 words on how the Times did it, and a new review by Neil Macmillan, the chief reporter, on his investigation and its repercussions. Set, bound, and delivered in a bare fortnight since the Supreme Court decision on June 30.

THE FRENCH guide to the Bayeux tapestry reports a change in the pattern of trade in the year of the Tories. When Labour was in power, British tourists used to buy thousands of copies of the famous postcard of the Normans, the great invading ships, "Harold interfectus est," clinging hopelessly to the arrow in his eye. Apparently, they used to post them to No. 10, suitably inscribed with messages like "Watch it" and "You'll get your desserts." Some, more ominously, said nothing. Sales have dropped off by the hundreds.

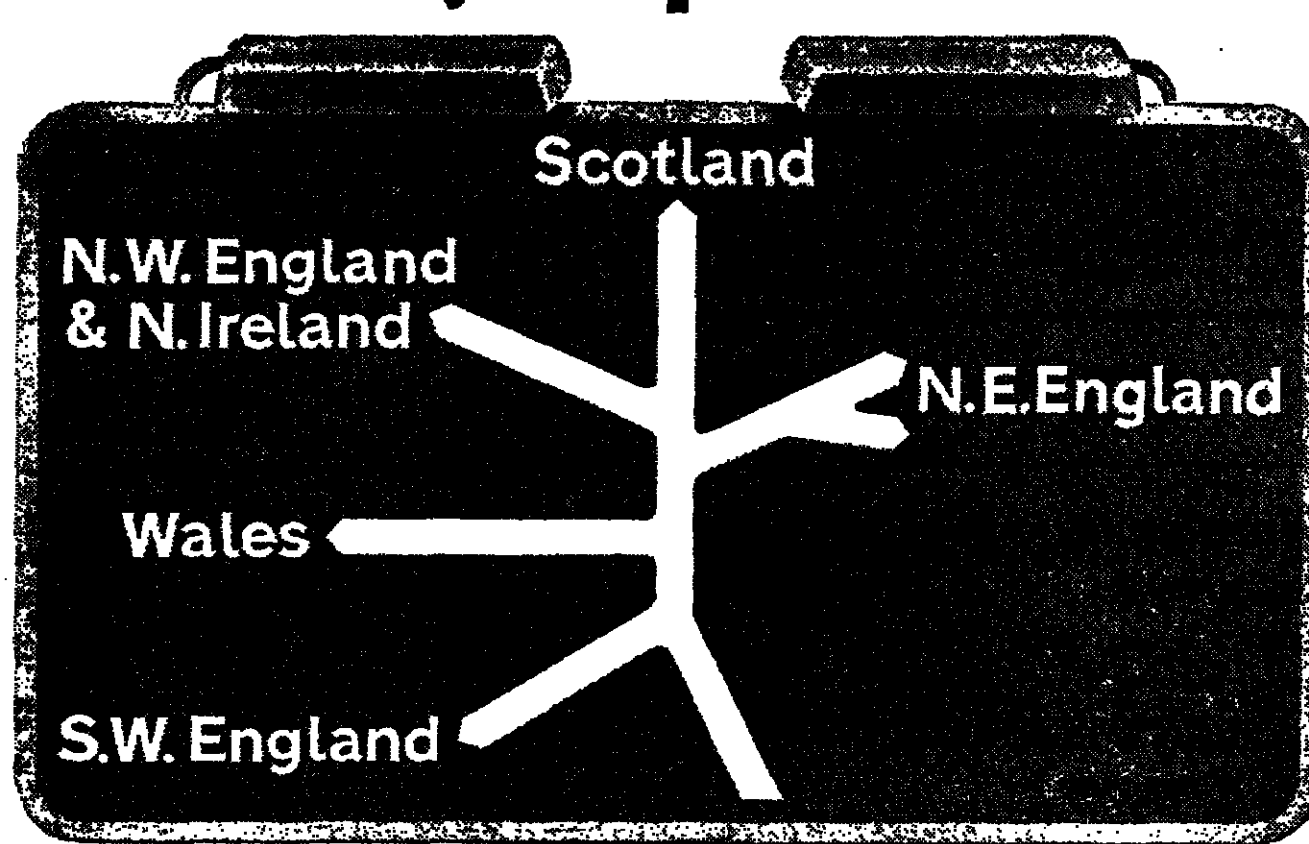
Terrace tremor

A COUPLE of hours before his housing White Paper was published yesterday, Peter Walker was boasting to the cleanbroomed young Tories of the PEST luncheon club about how great coordinating the Department is cleaning up the nation's rivers.

Annual surveys of pollution, national league tables, and all. His dream, he confessed, was of all-night sittings where elderly MPs could bring out their rods and lines and fish off the House of Commons terrace.

A touching picture, marred for MPs by the belated discovery that a great sea wall is soon to be built across their summer tea-time rendezvous. Saving London from floods is all very well, but destroying amenity is something different. The terrace was built in 1532, they mutter, and there has been only one flood since.

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Certain areas hitherto designated as Development Areas have now been made Special Development Areas and a few new areas have been given Intermediate Area status.

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BUSINESS GUARDIAN
Guardian City Offices: 831 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.2
Edited by Anthony Harris, and Charles Raw

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Buyers burst 400 barrier

THE BUYING SPREE gathered momentum on the London Stock Exchange yesterday, and the "Financial Times" index broke the 400 barrier for the first time since May 11, closing 433 points up at 402.7.

Equities enjoyed their busiest day for some time, with the institutions active. Gains were widespread and often exaggerated by acute shortage of stock, so, perhaps inevitably, profit-takers moved in late to clip prices by a penny or two.

Market optimism stems, of course, from hopes that Government moves to stimulate the economy are near.

Operators point to gloomy production figures for May and to the Chancellor's recently declared intention to give a final judgment on the need for further reflationary moves after the Treasury's short-term forecast (expected later this month), which should give a clearer indication of whether the economy is moving towards the Budget target of a 3 per cent growth.

The market received an additional boost with the midday announcement of a £39 millions trade surplus in June.

Gilt, too, benefited from the June trade figures, though they suffered from a late bout of profit-taking. Nevertheless, the large early demand left gains stretching to 1 point at the longer end of the market.

Though often below the best leading shares were still drawing additional strength from EEC prospects. ICI mirrored the trend with a 1 1/2 jump to 308 1/2, having been up to 310 at one stage.

Stores were in splendid form. Debenhams led with an 8p spurt to 223p.

Bargains marked totalled 12,686, compared with 12,061 on Monday and 11,695 the previous Tuesday.

The pound

	Closing	Previous
	Market	Closing
Yor.	2.41 1/2-2.41 3/4	2.41 1/2-2.41 3/4
Amst.	125.50-125.50	125.50-125.50
Frank.	125.50-125.50	125.50-125.50
Paris	125.50-125.50	125.50-125.50
Brussels	125.50-125.50	125.50-125.50
Geneva	125.50-125.50	125.50-125.50
Zurich	125.50-125.50	125.50-125.50
Basle	125.50-125.50	125.50-125.50
Vienna	125.50-125.50	125.50-125.50
Stockholm	125.50-125.50	125.50-125.50
Copenhagen	125.50-125.50	125.50-125.50
Helsinki	125.50-125.50	125.50-125.50
Oslo	125.50-125.50	125.50-125.50
Stockholm	125.50-125.50	125.50-125.50
Copenhagen	125.50-125.50	125.50-125.50
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World stock markets show growing bullish trends

Most stock markets outside the United States turned bullish in the first half of 1971. Nine out of 12 advanced, two showed significant declines, while one remained practically unchanged. The London market was in the first category—at the end of June it was almost back to the pinnacle it reached after the general election a year before. ROBERT GILBERT reviews the situation as seen from Wall Street.

Confirming the widespread improvement, the international index of the "blue chips" of the world, the Amro-Pierson average of 50 leading shares (including some in the US), showed a solid rise. Its performance far exceeded that of Wall Street's Dow Jones industrial index.

The strength generally seems to have reflected that of the national currency involved, at least until the crisis of early 1971. Thus, through the first four months of 1971, the West German, Swiss and Japanese markets gave a good account of themselves. While the first two exchanges declined slightly after revaluation, Japan's bull market continued.

If revaluation of the yen cannot be avoided, Japanese shares should be watched closely. The Netherlands market has held on to its gain, perhaps because the harm to its exports from the revaluation is expected to be offset in large measure by the advance in the mark, an important trading unit for the Dutch. The Swiss currently consider the Netherlands an attractive place in which to invest.

TOKYO market posted a 33.2 per cent advance by June, with shares rising steadily until then. Since that time they have started to leap forward on various plans of the Government to keep the yen stable. Reserves in the yen have risen as sharply as the Tokyo market. They exceed \$7,000 million, far ahead of the \$4,800 million at the end of last year. The build-up apparently continues in spite of a fall in output, notably of steel. The production index in May was 214, down 4.5 points from April, below the average of 221 for the fiscal year 1970, and short of the target of 247 for the current year. To counteract the business recession, the Bank of Japan in May cut its rate from 5.75 to 5.5 per cent.

At a time when the cost of living is rising rapidly and industrial backlogs are declining, the NETHERLANDS has chosen a Right-of-centre government. The Amsterdam Bourse

liked the change, although it took seven weeks of negotiations in form a cabinet. The new Government's programme includes a cut in public spending, possibly one reason for the current Swiss interest in Dutch securities. A report on the Dutch economy prior to the formation of the Government said final quarter production was up 1.1 per cent but heavy industry was worried about lagging orders. Wages in effect are rising by 13 per cent, and prices rose 4.5 per cent in the early months of 1971. The balance of trade improved.

Philips Lamp and Royal Dutch were almost unchanged in the first six months. However, Unilever rose from 88 to 112. Some lesser-known shares performed well: Heineken to 270 from 196; Albert Heijn, 181 from 147; Algemeen Bank, 260 from 238; Rijn-Schede, 203 from 155.

WEST GERMANY shows every sign of having survived the currency crisis with minimal damage, although the revaluation penalty to exports comes at an inopportune time. The German share market had just recovered by 20 per cent from the massive 1970 decline (which depressed it by 20 per cent) when the crisis broke, reversing about half the gains.

The Brandt Government is facing a strike wave. After widespread walkouts, the chemical industry granted a rise of almost 10 per cent at a time when its margins have been eroded. BASF, the second largest chemical company, reported a 42 per cent decline in income last year. The settlement in chemicals will set a precedent for the metalworkers, who constitute a third of the labour force when their contracts expire in September.

In June many representative German shares were still up for the year, although below their 1969 peaks. Deutsche Bank was 305 up from 281; Daimler, 270 up from 311; Karstadt, 372, up

from 308; Schering, 454 from 391; Siemens, 208 from 183; BASF, 128 versus 133; Zeiss-Ikon, 180 versus 200; BMW, 182 versus 183; Krupp, 131 versus 127.

The BELGIAN market is showing more life than in some years, its 10.2 per cent advance in six months contrasting with a 1970 decline of 1.1 per cent and an advance of only 0.9 per cent in 1969. The recovery is widely based, in spite of some fear of a slackening in industrial backlogs. Possibly the penalties imposed on competitors' exports by the wave of revaluation lend substantial hope for Belgium's trade. Then, too, the brilliant performance of Petrofina (4,080 from 3,055) may have inspired investors to scrutinise other values.

Tax reform

CANADIAN markets gave a cold reception to the federal tax proposals made last month after more than a year of hearings. While the measure was said to be aimed at stimulating business, the Finance Minister has indicated that he thought Canada's prosperity rested on domestic consumer demand rather than industrial growth and exports. Yet in 1970 exports were equivalent to 23 per cent of the country's gross national product. Both the petroleum and the mining industries have expressed severe disappointment with threatened restraints on basic development by the proposed "reform".

The lethargy of the FRENCH market contrasts with encouraging economic figures. Industrial production is up 5.7 per cent, exports 9.1 per cent, and gross domestic product about 10 per cent. Although the cost of living is rising by 4.7 per cent, instead of the 3 per cent hoped for, the Government has started to set selective price ceilings. Business activity centres more on con-

sumer goods (up 6.1 per cent instead of the expected 5.1 per cent) than on investment (up 6 per cent instead of the target of 7.4 per cent). Perhaps the stagnation of the Bourse is due in part to new issues which have been running 60 per cent ahead of 1970. Sentiment for more widespread investment is being helped by President Pompidou, who has implemented the plan to distribute to the workers shares in State-owned companies like Renault.

In AUSTRIA, the Vienna Bourse is broadening as the country's prosperity continues. The Inter-American Development Bank successfully floated a bond issue in Austria and Shell and ITT have been listed for trading in Vienna. A Socialist Government took power but produced a budget which abolished the sales tax on cars. The gross national product was expected to be up 5 per cent in the first half year.

The Kafrs Index of SOUTH AFRICAN gold shares made its year's high two months ago, when gold strongly rose again toward \$40 an ounce. While gold held the price, gold shares have drifted. The importance of the gold premium—\$37 million in 1970 and probably larger this year—varies among mines, and from quarter to quarter. For Winkelhaak, for example, it raised operating income 24 per cent in the first quarter, though no other mine in the Union Corporation group could report increased net income.

"Harties" increased its income 8 per cent and Loraine 9 per cent from the premiums. West Driefontein reported March results higher than in the December quarter, and Kloof also profited from the premiums. Major mining finance houses have interests other than gold which sometimes influences the price of their stocks. Johannesburg Consolidated is raising its dividend in spite of a heavy

commitment in depressed platinum. While Anglo-Americans Industrial Portfolio suffered a decline of 15.9 per cent last year, the Johannesburg market has recovered half its drop.

Until the end of the first half, the AUSTRALIAN market remained weak and uncertain. This condition contrasted not only with the current prosperity but also with the glowing future which is expected to follow the passage of the Minerals Management Act.

Positivism was induced by the bankruptcy of Mineral Securities, which had over-borrowed on its portfolio. Still the market value of MinSecs assets was only \$45 million, a mere 3 per cent of that of Western Mining, which achieved success after a speculative start. The action by Alcoa of Australia in selling \$84 million in bonds in June to finance its expansion, and long-term interest taken in Poseidon by Anglo-American helped restore confidence. At the same time, a major oil discovery at North Rankin, off the Northern Coast, by Burmah-Shell-Woodside, sparked renewed buying in exploration shares.

Social unrest

Utah Mining was the only major mineral stock to post an advance in the half year, up 8 per cent. However, many of the established mining shares are coming back rapidly. Metals Exploration is up 48 per cent from a panic low. Mt Lyell is up 25 per cent from the low. Broken Hill South, 15 per cent.

Social unrest in ITALY has led to dividend cuts, a political swing to the Right, and weak share prices. SNIA Viscosa in April passed its dividend. Sales in 1970 fell 2.3 per cent while costs rose owing not only to higher wages but also to absenteeism. A leading insurance company, Assicurazioni Generali, cut its dividend by 18 per cent when the decline in the portfolio accelerated.

Swiss say UK is set to boom

From our Correspondent

Geneva, July 13

The promise of a bright economic future for Britain has not been so bright for a long time. That is what the extremely conservative and usually accurate magazine of the "Credit Suisse"—one of Switzerland's Big Three banking consortiums—reports today.

It also recommends to those who read it to invest in Britain although "the situation is paradoxical" with rising unemployment, prices and salaries. "But certain indications point to the fact that the crest of the wave has been breached. Large portions of the labour force do not want to strike and this attitude will be reinforced by the Industrial Relations Bill."

The bank adds that rising salaries are decreasing in rate and, in the long run, this will have favourable repercussions on prices. "If that happens, the Government seems disposed to loosen with prudence its restrictive economic policy."

Such an action has been eased, by the favourable balance of payments Britain has been showing. Especially noted is a strong advance in the hidden balance of payments.

"Further, Britain has reduced its foreign military expenditure, and its monetary reserves in May reached a post-war record of \$3,300 millions. Thus Britain finds itself in a favourable situation for an expansionist policy."

But the article states that on the internal side, in view of the possible Common Market entry, Britain must reinforce its economic position.

The "Credit Suisse" recommends several companies in Britain for Continental investment. They are Rank, ICI, Distillers, BP, British Leyland, British American Tobacco, and the Beecham Group.

World fleet tonnage up again

The world's merchant fleet expanded by 7.6 per cent to 224,260,500 gross registered tons at mid-1970, from 208,352,300 gross registered tons a year earlier, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development said in Paris yesterday.

Tankers accounted for 86,005,500 gross registered tons, up from 77,280,200 gross registered tons, an increase of 11.3 per cent.

The OECD countries' fleet (excluding Great Lakes tonnage) accounted for 64.2 per cent of the world's total, with 143,946,700 gross registered tons, up from 131,212,600 gross registered tons in mid-1969.

Flag-of-convenience countries (Cyprus, Lebanon, Liberia, Panama, Singapore and Somalia) accounted for 18.3 per cent of the world's total, from a previous 17.4 per cent. They were followed by fleets of Soviet Union and Eastern Europe with 8.3 per cent (unchanged), and the rest of the world with 9.2 per cent, up from 9 per cent in mid-1969.

Japan's merchant fleet remained the largest, with 47,006,000 gross registered tons, followed closely by the United Kingdom with 25,824,800 gross registered tons.

Norway was third with 19,646,900 gross registered tons, followed by the United States (excluding Great Lakes but including the reserve fleet) with 16,721,600 and Greece with 10,952,000 gross registered tons.

The OECD report notes that US, Canadian and Japanese ownership accounts for about 90 per cent of all tonnage under flags of convenience. —AP-Dow Jones.

World shipping awaiting employment on July 1 totalled 766,558 tons—more than twice the figure for the same date last year, and 136,049 tons more than a month ago, according to figures issued today by the UK Chamber of Shipping.

British shipping standing idle totalled 39,527 tons. Worst hit was the United States, with a total of 20,146 tons, more than a month ago, according to figures issued today by the UK Chamber of Shipping.

Two coastal tankers ordered by Shell-Mex and BP from Applecore Shipbuilders of Bideford, North Devon, a subsidiary of Court Line, will keep the firm's order book at least £8 million. It now includes four hopper barges for Brazil, three s and dredgers, four other coastal tankers, and a container ship.

The latest tankers, of 2,000 tons deadweight, will be built in a new, totally enclosed shipyard for delivery by January, 1973.

Fred and his loaf pose a problem

By STEWART FLEMING

It is difficult sometimes to take the advertising industry seriously. Who would think that a firm could spend almost two years asking 1,500 housewives their opinions on a loaf of bread—its size, shape, colour, and whether they preferred a crusty loaf to a doughy one, before even test launching it? But this is exactly what Spillers has done with its new Homepride loaf and when one looks at the background to the decision it is not difficult to see why the company has gone to the trouble.

It all revolves, you see, around Fred. Fred, you may recall, is the miracle worker who helped to push Spillers' share of the 8 per cent held in 1962 to the position of brand leader with a 30 per cent share of the market in 1970. In the process he and his fellow black coated, bowler-hatted flour sifters became household names. So did the slogan "Graded grains make finer flour."

Fred's success, you might think, would make him an automatic choice as the advertising gimmick to launch a thousand new products. Spillers, after all, has been badly in need of miracles. In the past couple of years, its profits have slumped from a peak of £10.7 million in 1968/69 to only £5 million in 1970/71.

Perhaps it is a testimony to the board's reluctance to grab what must have looked like an easy answer to some of its problems that the company has been tempted to simply cash in on Fred's public image. It probably is not quite as simple as this, however. Certainly as early as 1966, barely two years after the Great Green advertising agency gave birth to Fred, Spillers was thinking of launching a Homepride loaf.

Spillers itself will not elaborate on the reasons why the idea was turned down, but it seems that the grocery division, which was responsible for Fred, and his band of flour-sifters, was most reluctant to have their

Isuzu stake for GM

General Motors has agreed to pay \$56.3 million for a 34.2 per cent interest in Isuzu Motors the Japanese car manufacturer. The two companies, which had previously reached agreement on GM's percentage share, are scheduled to sign a final agreement on July 16 in Tokyo, Isuzu said.

Plans call for Isuzu to increase its capital by 260 million shares, all of which will be purchased by GM at a price of 31.7 cents per share. Isuzu's shares closed Monday on the Tokyo stock exchange at 24.5 cents, unchanged from Saturday's close. Isuzu's total capitalisation following GM's purchase will be \$105.6 million.

Following the signing on Friday, the two companies will submit their formal proposals to the Japanese Government for approval. This is expected before autumn because the two companies' plans now meet all the conditions required by the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry, and because the foreign investment council has already approved Chrysler Corporation's plan to acquire 35 per cent of Mitsubishi Motor Corporation.

Talks on nickel lease

Directors of Meekatharra Minerals confirmed yesterday that discussions were being held with Australian and foreign companies on possible exploitation of laterite nickel ore at Meekatharra, Queensland, leases.

Directors said any agreement was dependent on proving reserves.

The statement was issued following a rise in price of the company's shares to a peak of \$42.50 yesterday from 39 cents two weeks ago. It dropped to \$41.80 on Sydney Stock Exchange after the statement was released.

Hollywood giants regroup

By E. C. GOTTSCHALK

Major United States motion picture production companies are considering consolidating facilities to revitalise the ailing industry.

Warner Bros. and Columbia Pictures announced last month that Columbia would close, sell its studios, and move into Warner Bros. studios next April.

Since then almost every major studio has been involved in negotiations.

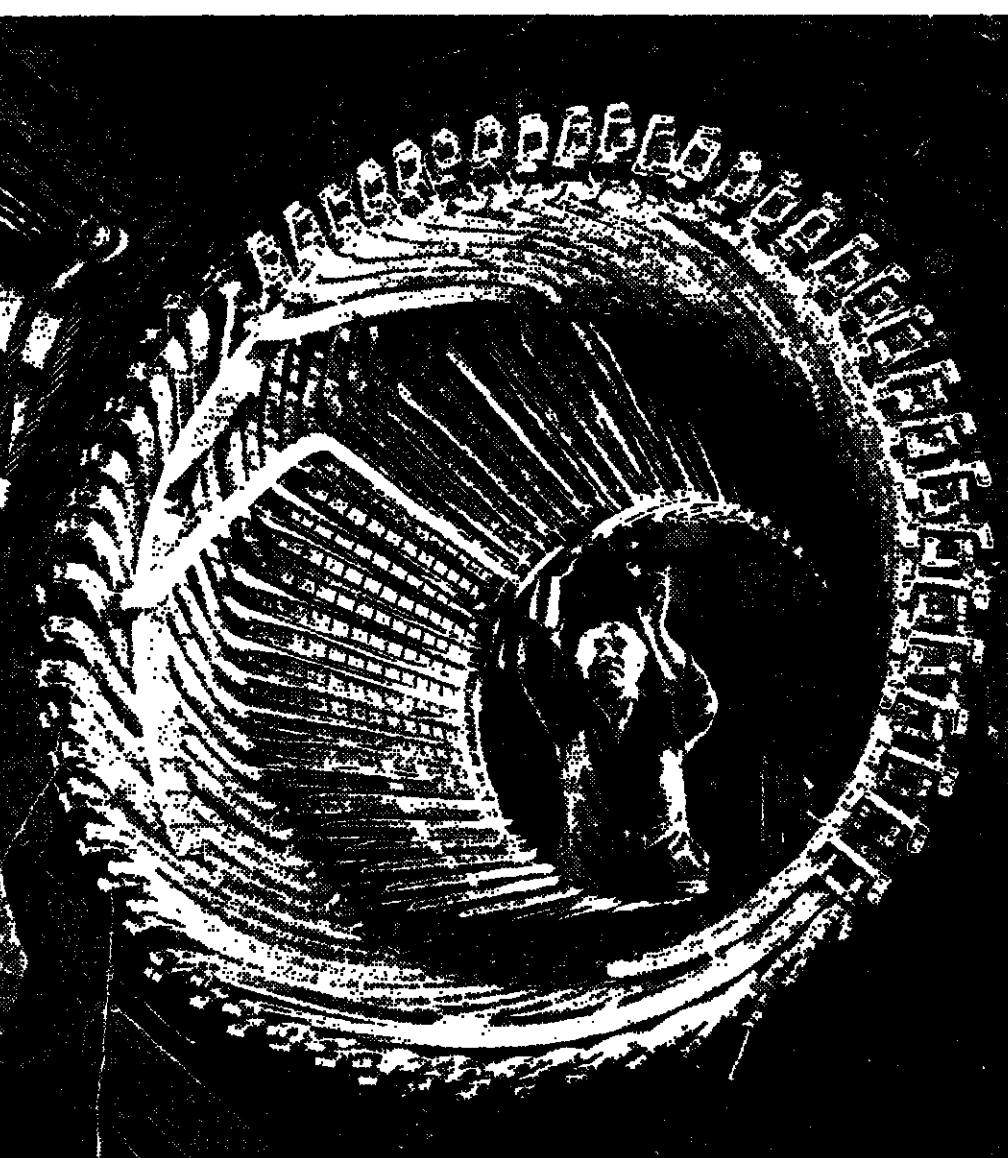
Mr Ted Leonard, vice-president of Paramount Studio Properties said: "We were talking to Columbia before Columbia made the deal with Warner. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer was talking over a full-fledged merger with Twentieth Century-Fox. When that fell through, Twentieth Century-Fox was talking about combining with Paramount. Now Paramount is

accommodate 12 or 14 television series. Columbia and Warner each have four TV series running, but hope to have more next April, when the change takes place.

A key part in the savings will be a reduction in the work force. "We will need only 50 many guards," Mr Harrison says. "We will need only one head of a carpentry shop, one head of a wardrobe department, one head of a machine shop and so on."

The joint venture will build an office complex to house Columbia and the Screen Gems division. It will also sell Columbia's present studio and ranch, and will share in the proceeds.

The Warner studio has 24 sound stages, and can easily expand to 30 by dividing six of the huge stages. The combined studios should be able to



Connecting coils during rewinding of the stator of a 3,750kVA alternator at the repair works of Deritend Electrical Services. The alternator provides electricity at the Kidderminster plant of the British Sugar Corporation and is driven by a turbine powered by surplus steam produced during the processing of beet. Beet is processed during the winter months and DES carried out temporary repairs to the alternator on site during the last season when the insulation deteriorated due to overheating. The stator core has now been totally rebuilt ready for the beginning of the next season in September.

Company news briefs

Interim results

Watson and Philip: 13 pc (11). Profit £78,560 (£48,760) after tax of £35,795 (£40,730).

A. E. Jenks and Cattell: 3 pc (same). Brunner Investment Trust: 5 pc. Revenue earned new ordinary stock £204,618 (£181,995).

Scottish and Mercantile Investment: 5 pc (same). United British Securities: Second interim 17.1 pc making 22.1 pc (22 pc). Net revenue after tax £1,290,733 (£1,310,475).

Asdown Investment Trust: Revenue before tax £198,000 (£187,900), tax £7,775 (£11,000). Points from reports

is likely to find it very difficult to match results of past two years. But as a result of modernisation programme, group will be in strong position to benefit from resumption of demand for paper.

W. Crowther and Sons: Chairman, Mr Mark Radwin, says first three months of current financial year have been satisfactory. Profit and turnover very much increased. Provided the weather and conditions in building trade continue as at present, very good year is in prospect.

Stonehill Holdings: Chairman says first few weeks sales of current year show a substantial increase over last year, and barring any detrimental government action, he expects healthy increase in turnover for 12 months and a corresponding increase in net profit.

Churchbury Estates: Chairman says: "The board has just reviewed all the company's properties, which were last valued professionally in 1961 with additions at cost. The result was an increase from £2,300,864 to £3,468,450."

Business changes

Kalamazoo: Mr C. P. Cakebread appointed managing director from August 1 succeeding Mr T. B. Morland who will retire as managing director but remain chairman. Mr P. J. Rex and Mr R. C. Thomas also join board from same date.

Final results

Lever's Optical: 5 pc (same). Profit £10,088 (£9,382) after tax of £7,600 (£9,500).

Bids and deals

Capital and Counties Property: Acceptances received for approximately 19,420,000 of stock in response to rights issue of £10,034,405 91 pc unsecured loan stock 1991-96 with warrants to subscribe for ordinary. Applications for £6,510,000 excess stock also received.

Tankers order for Devon

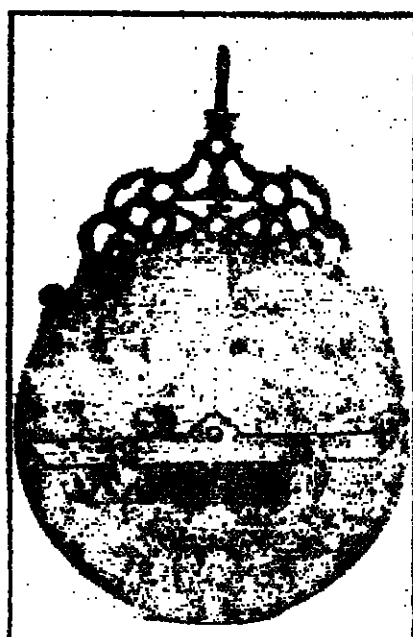
Two coastal tankers ordered by Shell-Mex and BP from Applecore Shipbuilders of Bideford, North Devon, a subsidiary of Court Line, will keep the firm's order book at least £8 million. It now includes four hopper barges for Brazil, three s and dredgers, four other coastal tankers, and a container ship.

The latest tankers, of 2,000 tons deadweight, will be built in a new, totally enclosed shipyard for delivery by January, 1973.

ACTIONS AND COLLECTIONS by Donald Wintersgill

Playing the scientific instruments

ANTIQUE scientific instruments have different kinds of appeal for collectors. They are often magnificent as works of craftsmanship; they are at the same time usually economic and practical in form, being for specific purposes and often of great scientific value. They are also, for the collector, a challenge to the imagination. For the collector, the instruments are not merely objects of interest, but they are also a challenge to the imagination. For the collector, the instruments are not merely objects of interest, but they are also a challenge to the imagination.



An Islamic brass astrolabe of the eighteenth century, 8 1/2 inches in diameter (Christie's).

The sun's apparent motion is of the basic of measuring time. The instruments used were once essential. They were used in the past to measure time, and they are still used in the past to measure time. They were used in the past to measure time, and they are still used in the past to measure time.

Hour-glasses are used nowadays for the mundane purpose of timing eggs; but they have also had their apogee when they timed the sermons of Scottish divines. Fancy varieties have several different double bulbs, for different lengths of time—three hours, one hour, half an hour, and fifteen minutes; but it must have been a full-time job to keep an eye on the instrument and turn the hour-glasses over. It is sometimes hard enough to boil an egg.

Navigation depends on fixing positions through observation of the sun or the stars; and backstaffs, sextants, and their variants, chronometers, and other instruments were devised and refined. They had to undergo rough usage, and so some specimens, such as the backstaff for taking the angle of the sun, are rare, and appropriately costly.

Measuring areas of land produced instruments for taking angles so that calculations could be done by trigonometry. Some knowledge of mathematics is essential to understand the workings of such things as reflecting, holometers, goniometers, graphometers, and clinometers.

A clinometer would hardly be practical for a modern surveyor, but microscopes and telescopes of the nineteenth century can be collected and used. It is important to make sure that the instrument does not lack some vital part, because the cost of getting a craftsman to make a replacement, or even a repair, can be more than the object is worth.

Brass is a common material in scientific instruments. It gets dirty but does not acquire a beautiful patina as bronze does; so it can be polished. Collectors in this field are fortunate because instruments are far apart from the astrolabes, are rare.

Astrolabes are flat representations of the armillary sphere; they are rare, highly prized, and much sought after in Iran. The Arabs brought astrolabes to a fine perfection because they were needed for astronomical predictions and for determining the correct time for the five daily prayers of Islam. Astrolabes also, more scientifically, locate the positions of the stars at any given time in the past, present, or future, by means of movable discs. This instrument was superseded by the use of mathematical calculations.

AUCTIONS AND COLLECTIONS

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MANCHESTER
Midland Hotel, Wednesday, July 21, 12 noon to 2.30 p.m. and 5 to 8 p.m.

PRESTON
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Alternatively, please write to, or telephone Mr J.G. Hurst, Staff Partner at Silkhouse Court, Tithenham Street, Liverpool, L2 3LE. 051-236 8314 to arrange an appointment for another day.

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Good June trade figures will help pro-Marketeers

By ANTHONY HARRIS, Economics Editor

Another big rise in exports produced almost unbelievably good trade figures for June. The visible surplus was £39 millions—and if this performance were sustainable there would be a current account surplus of more than £1,000 millions on the year.

Even on the more sober figures for the first half of the year, we have already earned a current account surplus of more than £300 millions. The figures will bring some comfort to both sides in the Common Market debate—but rather more to those in favour of entry.

The surplus we have already earned, let alone the likely surplus for the year (about £600 millions) serves to cut down to manageable size the "burden" of a £300 millions contribution to the Community budget.

Even the rumoured £500 millions Treasury estimate for the total balance of payments cost looks achievable. If this kind of performance is maintained it will not be easy to argue that we cannot go in because of the balance of payments burden.

On the other hand, our trade with the Common Market itself remains laggardly. It was the Sterling area and the Americas which led the way among our markets. In the first half of this year Sterling markets—which will be less accessible to us from inside the EEC—spent 11.6 per cent more than in the second half of 1970, and our exports across the Atlantic rose more than 81 per cent.

But our exports to the EEC were only 2 per cent up—a drop once you include price increases. We continue to perform least well in the market we intend to join—and the laggard figure carries right through to June itself.

In June the EEC took 40.4 per cent of our total exports, the same as the figure for the first half of the year—down from 42.2 per cent in the second half of 1970.

The Department of Trade and Industry, which suggested that the May export figures might be "erratically high," has no comment on the still higher June figures. It seems to have accepted the view expressed in the "Guardian" last month that the export performance is no more than we ought to expect.

The figures for the first half of this year are 94 per cent up on the same period in 1970—or less than 2 per cent in real terms. Even the figures for the last three months, somewhat inflated by late postal deliveries of export statistics, are only 51 per cent up in volume on the year. Against a growth in world trade of 81 per cent, this is hardly too good to be true.

Imports, on the other hand, are undoubtedly below trend, reflecting the recession in the home economy. Nearly all the small increase is due to food and oil.

The food imports reflect rising world prices and the oil imports a mixture of stockpiling and the recent expensive settlement with the producing countries.

Other imports, apart from the first salvoes in what will be a bitter and protracted tactical battle were fired by Mr. Anthony Crosland, Shadow Minister for the Environment. Millions of council tenants, he said, "are going to be subject to means tests for the first time and are to face increases in rent of such a character that they won't come at one stroke but at three strokes at least."

In three years rents would rise by £150. He asked the Minister whether he had made a study of the social and economic consequences of such a huge increase in a short period. Mr. Walker replied that under the last Government 1,350,000 council tenants were obtaining subsidies through social security or rebates, both means-tested.

Sir Desmond Plummer, Conservative Leader of the GLC, welcomed the proposals, particularly for rebates for private tenants. The Housebuilders' Federation described them as "a courageous move towards removing anomalies and inequities," and suggested that those who eventually found themselves paying an economic rent for their accommodation should look closely into the question of buying their own homes.

"Home ownership remains the best blue chip of all," said the Building Societies Association. The proposals would bring about a much more realistic approach to the whole subject of subsidies and clear proof of the Government's determination to tackle the housing problem at its roots.

The Director of Shelter, Mr. John Willis, said that the White Paper, in spite of its many merits, failed to live up to two of its objectives—a fairer choice between owning and renting a home, and fairness between citizens in giving and receiving help towards housing costs.

Many householders would remain incapable of supporting the average mortgage for owner occupation. They would remain tenants subject to a means test and, "more sinister," would be awarded property commensurate with an official assessment.

The 500,000 furnished tenants would be conspicuous losers under the proposals. The inception of the scheme could be chaotic and far from equitable.

"Only the greatest vigilance and publicity on the part of the local authority will prevent abuses of higher rents, rather than fair rents." Rebates and allowances were more generous than expected.

White Paper report, page 7

STOP PRESS

MAN FOUND DEAD

Body of man found in car near Stone, Staffordshire.

SOLDIER SHOT (See Page One)



Mr. Graham Skillington (left), the Chief Constable of Belfast, and Major General Sir Harry Tuzo, GOC Northern Ireland, at a press conference yesterday following the death of a British soldier on Monday. Picture by Robert Smithies

Brickbats fly around House

By NORMAN SHRAPNEL, Parliamentary Correspondent

Whether or not Mr. Peter Walker's housing reform speeds the clearing of the slums as effectively as he claimed, it certainly sent the bricks of verbal abuse flying around the Commons yesterday.

It began with a rumble and ended in a crashing row, with Mr. Walker being personally bulldozed by the Leader of the Opposition, and rude words like "spiv" and "twister" being flung at him by infuriated Labour men.

This was sheer escalation, since Mr. Anthony Crosland had confined his immediate response to a dark hunch that the whole exercise was "profoundly reactionary."

And these are not usually regarded as fighting words, by even the testiest Tory. Anyway, Mr. Walker retorted cheerfully enough, there were 21 million tenants in the private sector who would not find it so.

Then the language began to step up as the backbenches took over. The scheme was grossly devised; it would lead to a substantial rent increase; it amounted to a barbaric and savage attack on the principle of public housing. A national rent rebate scheme, according to Mr. Ray Carter, was simply a case of enabling the poor to keep the poor. At least, one might have thought, this was a slight advance on the guiding principle of modern Toryism as men see it, which is to enable the poor to keep the rich.

Provoked by all this ingratitude, the Minister was misguided enough to point with some scorn—and, according to Mr. Harold Wilson, with considerable inaccuracy to Labour's own ideas about housing finance when they were in office. This made Mr. Wilson very angry. So hot did the cross talk get, and so violent the verbal missiles thrown from the Opposition back benches, that the fury was about to erupt because they were being accused of having a plan of their own, or not having a plan of their own?

A bit of both, it seemed. Mr. Walker—no slouch when it comes to building a swift point out of almost any available material—said Labour had spent months in not coming to conclusions, while the Tories made up their minds in two months flat. This made them more livid than ever.

Mr. Walker had grossly misrepresented the position with his slick approach. Mr. Wilson explained. Certainly he had pondered the problem, but they had rejected "the facile and reactionary proposal" the Minister had now accepted.

THE WEATHER

AROUND THE WORLD

(Lunch-time reports)

Reports for the 24 hours ended 6 p.m. yesterday:

EAST COAST

Sun. Rain. Max. Min. Weather

London 14.4 10.0 Sunny

Edinburgh 12.0 8.0 Sunny

Glasgow 12.0 8.0 Sunny

Birmingham 12.0 8.0 Sunny

Manchester 12.0 8.0 Sunny

Cardiff 12.0 8.0 Sunny

Belfast 12.0 8.0 Sunny

London 14.4 10.0 Sunny

Edinburgh 12.0 8.0 Sunny

Glasgow 12.0 8.0 Sunny

Birmingham 12.0 8.0 Sunny

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Ulster inquiry refused

By SIMON WINCHESTER

The Government still appears to be staunchly opposed to re-examining the conduct of the Army in Londonderry last week, when soldiers shot dead two alleged rioters.

Stormont Opposition MPs—unimpressed and unappeased by Miss Bernadette Devlin's announcement of her intention to set up an independent tribunal of inquiry—were yesterday preparing for what now seems an inevitable walkout and the establishment of a breakaway assembly.

Mr. Gerry Fitt, the leader of the main opposition group, the Social Democratic and Labour Party, had a cool reception in London yesterday when he went to see the Home Secretary, Mr. Maudling, to plead for an independent inquiry into the incident. After 40 minutes at the Home Office, Mr. Fitt said he had been told the matter was one for the Ministry of Defence. In view of Lord Balfour's answer in the Commons on Monday it would seem that Whitehall is in no mood to grant his request, though Mr. Fitt said yesterday he would try to see Lord Carrington to put the case once more.

The SDLP was unenthusiastic about Miss Devlin's tribunal, to meet in the Londonderry Guildhall next week, in spite of the standing of the three men she has persuaded to sit in judgment—Mr. New York lawyer, Mr. Paul O'Dwyer, Mr. Stanley Newsam, the chairman of the Movement for Colonial Freedom, and Lord Gifford, the former chairman of the Society of Labour Lawyers' 1968 inquiry into Ulster affairs.

Mr. Austin Currie, one of the party's six Stormont MPs, said Miss Devlin's inquiry "would be irrelevant to our complaint, which is essentially on a matter of principle." The party's plans for establishing an alternative assembly would be revealed on Friday.

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Assurance b: Heath on EEC regional tall

By our Political Staff

Britain will take part in the negotiations at EEC's embryonic regional policy if the Six make progress on the subject before negotiations for entry are completed, the Prime Minister told Commons yesterday.

He explained to Labour's anti-Marketeers that were only six sentences in the White Paper on a policy because the Community was only in the stages of formulating one. A proposal now before the Council of Europe is that development grants of up to 20 per cent should be paid to industrialists who want to invest in the development areas.

It was a plan which met with approval from Mr. Jenkins, Labour's deputy leader, and scepticism from Mr. Eric Heffer, Labour MP for Liverpool. Mr. Heffer, who said that such a scheme would be disastrous for Merseyside and the North-east.

Mr. Heath explained to Mr. Heffer: "The objective of the Community is a reasonable one. It is the same objective as we have with export credit guarantees; that is to stop individual countries trying to outbid each other. This, I believe, would be to our advantage. We have great attraction for firms to invest in this country. I do not see why we should have them outbid by other members of the Community."

Lord Hailsham, the Lord Chancellor, said last night that entry into the Common Market would involve no surrender of national sovereignty for Britain. He was speaking at a Mansion House dinner in honour of the Queen's judges. He officially climbed off the fence on the European issue and—not greatly to anyone's surprise—came down on the side of entry. "I believe the choice is between greatness or decline."

Fools' paradise

He mocked "the fools' paradise of a little England," he said, bound by restrictions afraid of opportunity and unable to stand up to competition, and challenged critics of entry who claim that it would involve a surrender of sovereignty or of national identity.

"The fact is that the Community is composed of independent proud, vigorous nations with distinct national personalities, separate traditions, their own Heads of State, their own Parliaments, their own armed forces, their own courts of law, and all the armoury of sovereign states."

Our Labour Staff adds: Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Harold Lever, MP, were warned yesterday of the wrath that would flow from the Labour Party if they joined the Conservatives in voting for Europe.

Mr. Alec Kitson, a member of the Labour Party's National Executive Committee, and now number three in the Transport and General Workers' Union, gave the warning at the biennial conference of the TGWU at Scarborough.

He did not name Mr. Jenkins or Mr. Lever but there was no doubting his intentions. "If there are people in the Labour Party—I do not care who they are—who walk into the lobbies and vote with the Government, then they should join the Tory Party because they are Tories themselves."

Pollution the valley

By our Correspondent

Research into the effects of contamination by metals of large areas of Swansea and Neath valleys proposed yesterday by a party set up by the Air Pollution Unit, Mr. T. J. Williams, said he had man at the next stage to three visitors in the valley.

Air pollution in the Swansea and Neath valleys has been a problem for many years. The Swansea and Neath valleys are situated in the SW of England and are known for their heavy industry. The Swansea and Neath valleys are situated in the SW of England and are known for their heavy industry.

Prolonged sunshine

A ridge of high pressure over the North Sea is expected to bring a period of prolonged sunshine to the SW of England. The ridge is expected to bring a period of prolonged sunshine to the SW of England.

SEA PASSAGES

Slight of moderate: The pollen count in London for the 24 hours ended yesterday was 24, which is low. Forecast: Channel Islands: Dry sunny periods. Wind NW. Moderate. Max. temp. 20°C (68°F).

LIGHTING-UP TIMES

Birmingham 9.55 p.m. to 10.45 a.m. London 9.55 p.m. to 10.45 a.m. Nottingham 9.55 p.m. to 10.45 a.m. HIGH-TIDE TABLE Dover 4.02 a.m. to 5.50 p.m. London Bridge 4.02 a.m. to 5.50 p.m. SUN RISES ... 4.59 a.m. SUN SETS ... 9.12 p.m. MOON RISES 11.32 p.m. MOON SETS 2.18 a.m. MOON: Last set July 15

SATELLITE PREDICTIONS

The graphs give in order: time and visibility; where visible maximum elevation, and direction of setting. An arrow indicates entering or leaving eclipse. Pages A: 23.02-23.30 N down WSW.

Pay out less!

Switch all your monthly repayments to a single bank loan

If you've got payments on the car and furniture and TV, perhaps a personal loan as well, it can add up to a really heavy strain. Here's a way to reduce it that's open to any homeowner. Get a single bank loan to pay them all off except your first mortgage. Your monthly payment will be very much lower. These loans are arranged by Financings (Guarantees) Ltd., Britain's leaders in personal finance.

Take this example. Say you owe £600 in outstanding hire purchase and personal loans and you're paying £32 a month. You take a £600 Budget Loan. Pay everybody off and your repayments will be only £11 a month. Or have an extra £200 cash to spend now. Your repayments would still be only £14 a month.

You have a right to one of these Budget Loans if your house is worth more than the amount outstanding on your mortgage. And you can do what you like with the money. Your loan can be up to 55 times your monthly repayment. Interest is paid only on the reducing balance outstanding. With a Budget Loan Account you will be entitled to a substantial further advance after only nine months' repayments. Sending the coupon below will bring you a booklet explaining the Budget Loan scheme in detail. So do it now.

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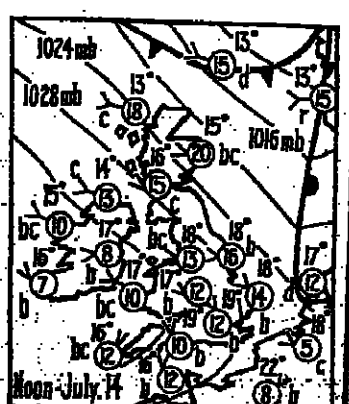
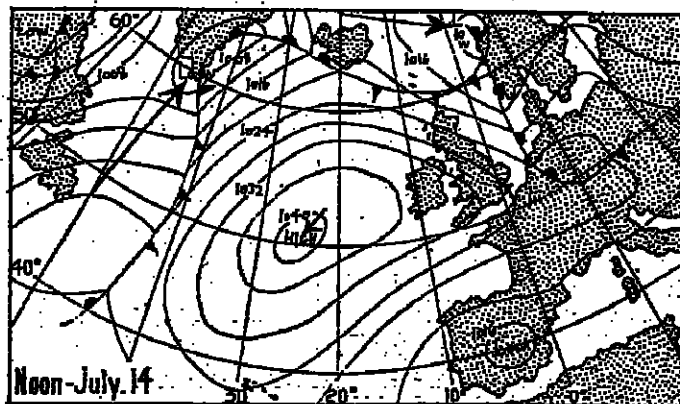
Charlton House, Kenon Road, Harrow, Middlesex. Telephone: 01-204 0941. Please send me my copy of the Budget Loan Account booklet.

Name _____ Address _____

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G/14/7

Extracts from the report, page 12



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